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Two soldiers killed in clash with Hizbullah

Katyusha rockets fall in Western Galilee, 3 lightly hurt

TWO IDF soldiers were killed and Katyusha rockets were fired at the Western Galilee yesterday in an escalation of violence in south Lebanon and along the northern border.

Capt. Avshalom Oren, 24, from Tiberias and Corp. Ivgeny Vratzlavski, 22, from Jerusalem, both members of the Givati Brigade, were killed in a clash with Hizbullah gunmen in the eastern sector of the security zone early yesterday morning. Vratzlavski was posthumously promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Two other soldiers were slightly wounded in the firefight, which occurred in difficult rocky terrain in the Aishiyeh region around 6 a.m.

The troops were on foot patrol in the area when they encountered a Hizbullah squad apparently en route to attack South Lebanese Army and IDF positions in the region and to lay mines and explosive devices.

It appeared that the gunmen spotted the IDF patrol first and opened fire. According to some reports, Oren and Vratzlavski were killed in the first burst of fire.

However, the IDF Spokesman said they were killed and the two other soldiers slightly wounded as the patrol charged the gunmen. The latter apparently managed to escape without suffering any casualties, leaving behind a large quantity of weapons, including a recoilless cannon, heavy machine guns, ammunition and quantities of mines and explosives.

According to reports from the area, an IDF Merkava tank sent to help the soldiers was itself damaged in a blast believed to have been caused by a mine, although the crew reportedly escaped unhurt. Helicopter gunships failed to find the attackers.

For three hours after the clash, Hizbullah gunmen fired dozens of mortar rounds and Katyusha rockets at IDF and SLA positions, mainly in the eastern sector, as well as at residential areas in the zone.

Several rockets exploded north of Marjayoun, although there were no reports of any casualties

or serious damage.

IDF and SLA gunmen responded by blasting suspected Hizbullah targets north of the zone with around 400 rounds of mixed artillery, tank and mortar fire. It was the heaviest fighting in the zone in several weeks.

Afterwards, Beirut radio stations reported that the IDF had bolstered its artillery and armored forces in the eastern sector of the zone, although there was no confirmation of these reports from any other sources.

Around the same time as the clash, several Katyusha rockets were fired into Western Galilee. One rocket scored a direct hit on a house in a village in the area, slightly wounding three children and causing extensive damage to property.

Police and security forces closed beaches from north of Nahariya to Rosh Hanikra yesterday in case of any more rocket attacks. By last night, however,

life was back to normal, although many residents were expected to sleep in security rooms as a precaution.

Several other rocket salvos were fired at towns and villages in the same region Friday night. There were no casualties on that occasion although some damage was caused and hundreds of people who had been staying at holiday resorts left the region.

The flare-up in the security zone and along the northern border followed an IAF raid on Hizbullah targets on Thursday in which a bomb went off target and hit a house in Deir Zaharani, near Nabatiya, north of the zone, killing seven civilians including women and children and wounding 17 others.

The IDF issued a statement immediately afterwards saying the bomb had gone off course and accidentally hit the house. The IDF expressed deep regret over the incident, which is believed to have been caused by a technical fault.

The matter is still under investigation.

Messages were also sent through diplomatic channels to Damascus, Beirut and from there to Hizbullah leaders in an effort to avert retaliatory attacks and prevent an escalation of violence on the eve of the visit to the region by US Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The situation in south Lebanon, following the latest fighting in the zone and the rocket attacks, was raised during Christopher's stopover in Egypt yesterday and again after his arrival here last night.

UNIFIL Commander Maj.-Gen. Trond Furuhoide met in Beirut yesterday with Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, at the latter's request. Furuhoide told reporters afterwards that the two had discussed the situation in south Lebanon.

Furuhoide said there was tension in the area but he felt the situation was under control.

Asked by Lebanese reporters for his reaction to the IDF bombing of the

house in Deir Zaharani, Furuhoide said it was "a great tragedy."

Lebanese government leaders have rejected Israel's apology, charging that the attack on the house was deliberate. The government is calling for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the bombing.

The incident itself violated the understandings brokered by America between Israel, Syria, Iran, the Lebanese government and Hizbullah, which ended the week-long Operation Accountability last summer.

Under the agreements, Hizbullah pledged not to fire rockets into Israel on condition the IDF did not shoot at Lebanese villages north of the zone. The agreements were broken by the SLA when its troops fired on Nabatiya and Sidon on separate occasions following attacks in the zone.

The understandings have also been flouted by Hizbullah, which contrary to the accords has recently been making increased use of civilian areas to launch attacks against IDF and SLA targets in the zone.

The IDF, for its part, had been careful

(Continued on Page 2)

Rabin, Hussein to meet in Akaba

DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin will be hosted by King Hussein at his Akaba palace tomorrow, marking the first time that the two will meet publicly on Jordanian soil.

The two will be joined by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Chief of General Staff Ehud Barak and Supreme Court head Meir Shamgar, Israeli officials say. The meeting will take place after all except the king inaugurate the opening of a border crossing for third party nationals a few kilometers north of Eilat and Akaba.

Christopher, who arrived here yesterday evening from Egypt, was hosted by Rabin at the prime minister's home in Jerusalem last night for about an hour of talks.

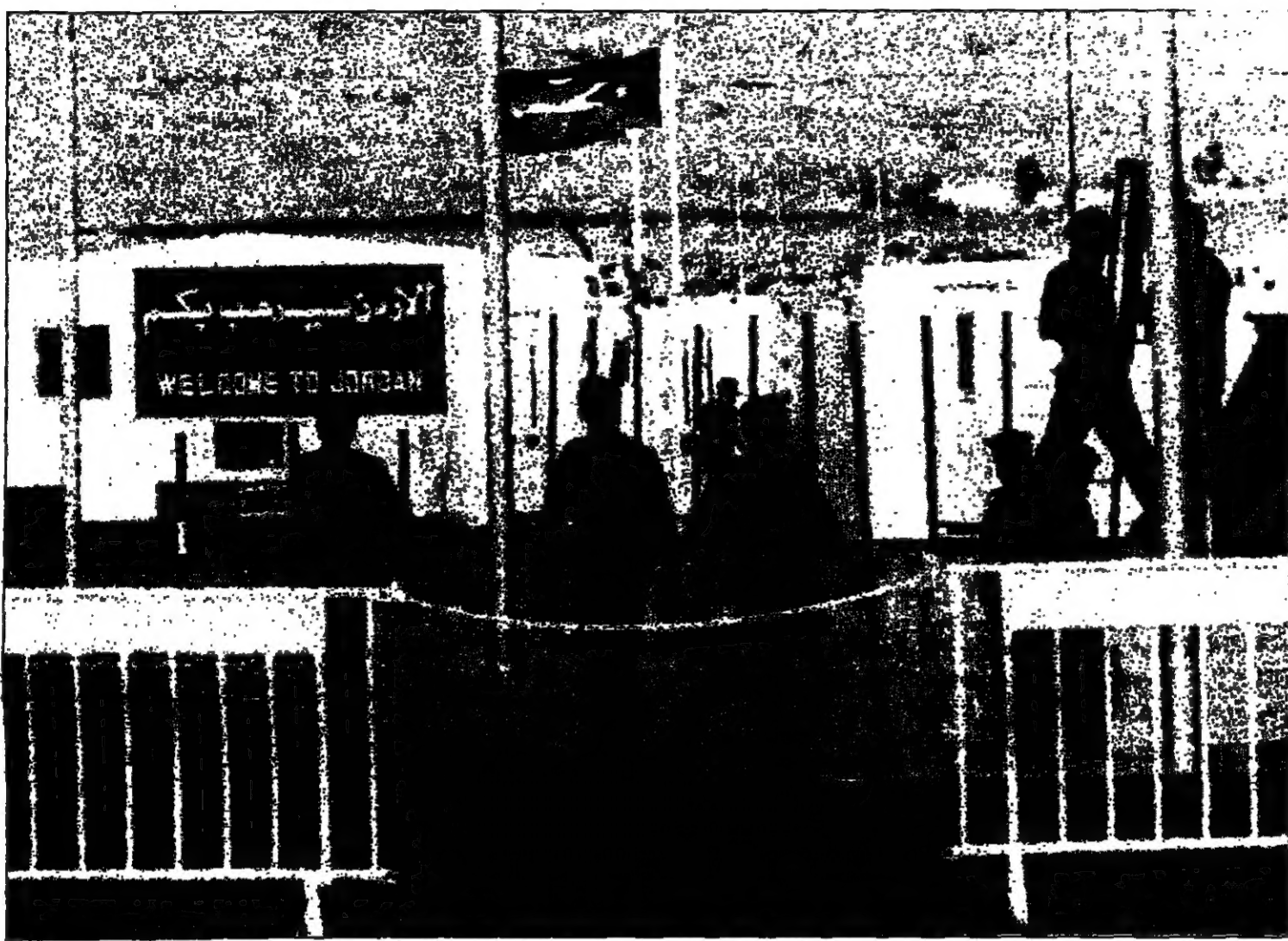
After the meeting, Israeli officials cited Christopher as telling Rabin that the US has already called on Syria to halt Hizbullah attacks against northern Israel.

Traditionally, after a Lebanon-related state of violence, US officials call on leaders in the region to exercise restraint.

After the killing of two soldiers yesterday, Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak took pains not to pointedly do not blame Syria. When asked, he said last summer's US-brokered Israel-Syrian understandings of last summer were basically holding.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said last night that Israel would escalate tension.

According to those understand-



Jordanian soldiers work yesterday at the new border crossing point north of Akaba which is to open tomorrow.

(Reuters)

ings, Israel refrains from hitting Lebanese civilians while Hizbullah does not hit Israeli civilian targets in the Galilee. Therefore, after Israel on Thursday mistakenly bombed a Lebanese home, killing seven civilians, the IDF issued a rare apology.

Christopher wants the focus of his visit, the second in two weeks, to remain the Israel-Syrian track. Officials say Christopher is scheduled to head to Damascus this afternoon after meetings this morning. He is slated to return here

tomorrow night for more talks before making a second trip to Syria, officials say.

Speaking to reporters in Alexandria while holding talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat yesterday, Christopher sounded an upbeat note about the Israel-Syrian track. "I think there's an opportunity for the parties to make progress... There are very tough issues, but they're addressing them with a seriousness they've never had before."

A few senior Israeli officials have told *The Jerusalem Post* that the main accomplishment of Christopher's last visit to the region two weeks ago was his obtaining Syrian President Hafez Assad's consent to the principle of "interphasing" or "interrelating." Specifically, in departure from its previous stance, Damascus now agrees to phase in peace with Israel alongside staged full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, these officials say. However, Christopher has yet

to obtain agreement on specifics, namely defining what aspect of peace will be phased in and at what time.

In reaction, a senior Clinton administration official refused to confirm or deny the report.

On the subject of normalization, Rabin has called upon Syria to comply with what he calls the "Egyptian model," namely to establish full diplomatic relations at the conclusion of the first phase, just as Egypt did after its peace treaty with Israel.

Israel still ahead in 'escalation dominance' game

ANALYSIS

ALON PINKAS

THE nature of power and the name of the game in south Lebanon is to control the escalation.

In "escalation dominance" you gain an edge over your opponent when you have the power to decide if and when to militarily escalate a situation.

Hizbullah has been trying for years to lure Israel deep into the Lebanese quagmire by constantly striving to escalate the war of attrition. Israel thus far has retained control of the escalation, and that did not change this weekend. It is also not likely to change despite Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak's statement that Israel may consider expanding its operations against Hizbullah. Expansion, in this context, could mean measures other than armored thrusts and incursions north of the zone.

In the volatile war of attrition that has been raging in south Lebanon since the mid-1980s, this weekend marked another peak of violence. But what transpired was not a cause and effect chain of events, but separate and unrelated developments.

The 25 Katyusha rockets fired by Hizbullah, of which 20 landed in or near Israeli population centers, were launched in direct response to the bomb that erroneously, or as a result of malfunction, hit a building in Deir Zaharani Thursday, killing 10 civilians. For all of the qualitative differences that exist between the Israeli and the Hizbullah modus operandi, the Katyusha attack was a simple, if painful, quid pro quo, characteristic of the pattern of Israeli-Hizbullah relations in south Lebanon.

The incident near Aishiyeh, in the northeastern bulge of the security zone in south Lebanon, in which an IDF officer and a soldier

were killed in a point-blank confrontation with Hizbullah, was part of a months-long struggle between the two sides (and the South Lebanese Army) over the control of that sector of the zone.

The arrival of US Secretary of State Warren Christopher to promote Israeli-Syrian talks again brings up the issue of Syria's active involvement in the power relationship between Israel and Hizbullah, as part of the inextricable link between Lebanon and Syria. Syria has been a mentor to Hizbullah, deliberately refraining from disarming the Shi'ite organization when all other militias were disarmed and politically tamed following the Taif agreements, which also decreed that the Syrian Army was to leave Lebanon. Damascus has also provided Hizbullah with a strategic umbrella for operations, encouraging Hizbullah's military activities and employing it as a proxy to advance its interests.

IDF assessments repeatedly point to Syria as the main culprit responsible for Hizbullah activities, or at least capable of preventing them and curtailing any potential escalation.

But Syria neither controls day to day operations, nor does it have any leverage over local initiatives. Hizbullah is not as monolithic as it is perceived to be. There are pro-Iranian elements, pro-Syrian elements and independent elements. Hence, Hizbullah's recent activities can be construed as being executed in defiance of Syria, or with indifference to its interests.

Finally, the "understandings" reached after Operation Accountability in July 1993, governing the terms of employing violence, were effectively rendered null and void already in June, but more so now.

Report: Syria looking to acquire nukes

DOUGLAS DAVIS

LONDON

SYRIA has reportedly "joined the drive to acquire nuclear weapons," according to the London-based *Jane's Defense Weekly*.

"As far as can be determined, [its nuclear] efforts remain in their infancy," noted the journal, "with Damascus expected to take delivery of a small 27kw research reactor from China." Given economic constraints, however, Syria is not expected to be able to develop its nascent program for a long time.

It notes that despite Syria's participation in the peace process, it maintains its alliance with Iran, and together they are investigating the possibility of developing "cut-price cruise missiles."

Damascus has concentrated on developing "a long-range strike arm to counter Israel's technological edge," added the journal. In addition, Russia has agreed to sell Syria a variety of sophisticated strike aircraft, including 14 Su-27 fighters, 30 Su-24s and 50 MiG-29s, as well as SA-10 "Grumble" anti-missile systems. Syria has also built up its armored forces, acquiring 400 improved T-72 tanks from Russia and the former Czechoslovakia.

'Algeria may fall to fundamentalists'

DAVID MAKOVSKY

SENIOR Israeli officials believe Algeria could fall to Islamic fundamentalists very soon, and this could hurt Israel's growing ties with other North African states.

"I think this Algerian regime could go any day. I can only hope this will not hurt our ties to other Magreb countries," a senior official said privately. Observers wonder if the fall of Algeria to Islamic militants will mean some other Arab countries such as Egypt, which has been battling fundamentalists, will be more hesitant in their dealings with Israel.

Israel has made inroads by having representatives make official visits to Morocco and Tunisia, and Israeli officials insist trade with Morocco is in the tens of millions of dollars.

Algeria's underground Armed Islamic Group, in a statement to the Arabic-language newspaper *Al-Hayat*, advised Algerian students and teachers over the weekend to stay home and said schools and universities which stayed open would be blown up or burned down.

See story, Page 4

Davar to fold in 3 weeks if buyer is not found

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

AFTER 70 years, the Histadrut daily *Davar* will fold at the end of the month unless a buyer is found in the next three weeks.

This intention was made clear to New York attorney Leon Charney, one of *Davar's* potential buyers, at a meeting Friday with economist Efraim Reiner, whom Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon appointed to look into the paper's situation and decide on its fate.

The decision to cut off *Davar's* financing and close it this month was made by Ramon without advising *Davar's* journalists, who are frantically working on plans to save the paper, believing that they have until the end of the year to come up with a recovery program.

Davar's editors have gone on vacation, while the newspaper's staff has voluntarily canceled their vacation and leave days this year in their desire to save the paper. The workers have also renounced their holiday gift allowances, in order to direct the funds towards efforts to save the paper.

Davar's price as well as the terms of purchase are all open to negotiation, Charney said after meeting with Reiner. While the paper's debts total NIS 2.5 million, the real estate it is on, leased from Bank Hapoalim at "protected tenancy" conditions, is far more valuable than that figure and more than covers it.

Another negotiable possibility,

Charney said, is that whoever purchases *Davar*—the workers alone or with an investor—will have to buy the paper together with the NIS 23 million severance fee settlement. That has been the main obstacle in someone buying *Davar*, since the Histadrut refuses to keep up its end of this settlement. The lease from Bank Hapoalim is also negotiable, as well as a deal with the Histadrut for future operating funds for a limited period.

The newspaper has not had an audit statement drawn up since 1991 and nobody has known since then what its financial situation is," Charney said. "It's hard to believe. Another thing is, they haven't had a board meeting for

years and don't even have a management, a director-general or a board of directors. The paper has been managed in a very sloppy way."

Charney noted that the Histadrut has been feeding it with funds "but nobody knows how much, nobody kept tabs or any records of it."

He noted that he was impressed by Reiner's "professional realism," and that he was being fair in trying to save the paper despite the inevitable economic conclusions he had drawn. Charney said that if *Davar* is to survive, "one thing is certain: it will have to become an independent newspaper, not affiliated to any party. The time for partisan newspapers is over."

Castro threatens to flood US with immigrants

HAVANA (Reuters) — Cuban President Fidel Castro has threatened to flood the United States once more with Cuban immigrants in a furious reaction to unprecedented disturbances in a district of the capital that he blamed on Washington.

"Either they take serious measures to guard their coasts or we will stop putting obstacles in the way of people who want to leave the country and we will stop putting obstacles in the way of people [in the United States] who want to come and look for their relations here," Castro said.

In 1980, some 100,000 people left for the United States in boats in a huge exodus allowed by the

Cuban authorities and known as the Mariel boatlift.

The US State Department, in a written statement faxed late Friday night that quoted acting spokesman David Johnson, said the United States is "deeply concerned about recent statements by Fidel Castro."

The United States has stated repeatedly that we will not permit Fidel Castro to dictate our immigration policy or to create a replay of the Mariel boatlift, a cynical move on the part of Castro," Johnson said.

Friday's disturbances along a part of the Malecon waterfront drive in Havana, in which dozens of people threw stones at police and

smashed windows of some shops and at least one hotel, were clearly linked to the hijackings of three ferries from Havana bay in the last nine days.

Castro furiously denounced the US for welcoming the "pirates" with open arms. He said hijackers killed two policemen in the latest ferry hijack on Thursday evening.

The disturbances in the center of Havana, something not seen in decades, were contained by police, civilian "rapid response brigades" and then by hundreds of people who turned out to demonstrate against the protesters.

State media coverage of the incidents focused on the crowds condemning them.

Castro demanded rapid and efficient measures from the United States to stop encouraging illegal exits from Cuba.

"There is no alternative. We cannot continue to act as guardians [of the US coast]," he said.

The number of people leaving Cuba illegally, often in flimsy rafts, to cross the 90 miles to Florida has jumped this year amid continuing severe economic crisis on the communist-ruled island.

Castro called the people involved in Friday's disturbances Washington's "fifth column" and said the incidents were part of Washington's strategy to create disorder in Cuba.

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Quiet Shabbat morning in Galilee shattered by Katyushas

PLO opponents call for killing Gaza mayor

ONE moment yesterday morning Asif Cohen, his two brothers and their parents were lying asleep or resting in their beds at the family's home in a Western Galilee village, the next around 6 a.m., Asif, 15, was blown sideways in his bed when a Katyusha rocket hit the outside wall of his bedroom.

Some residents said it was a miracle, others described it as a fantastic stroke of luck that the rocket struck one of the few homes in the village built to security specifications.

Despite the hole blasted in the wall, the reinforced concrete absorbed most of the explosion, saving Asif, his brothers and parents from serious injury.

The three brothers, Asif, aged nine, Omer, 18, and Asif were taken in ambulances to the Nahariya government hospital suffering from cuts, bruises and shock from the blast. They were treated, but only Asif was held for observation.

"The Katyusha hit my brother's (Asif) room," said Asif after returning home from the hospital.

"I was scared and I wondered what would happen. We all jumped out of our beds and raced to the security room. Afterwards, my brother said he had seen the Katyusha and he started to curse and get angry," said Asif.

Several hours after the incident, their mother, Tzipi, was still in shock and, at one stage, started crying while talking to a concerned relative on the phone.

The family's two cars, which had been parked partly underneath the house built on raised concrete pillars, were badly damaged by the blast, as were windows of the building itself.

Reuven, chairman of the village committee, expressed residents' anger over the shortage of security rooms, despite the fact that the settlement had been hit several times by Katyusha rockets in just over a year.

The security rooms, made of reinforced concrete, are usually built onto existing homes with the aid of a government grant. Reuven charged that several surveys had been made to determine the number of rooms that needed to be constructed and they had received promises that the work would be carried out. "We are still

waiting, but we won't sit quietly any longer," he said.

Further pledges by the prime minister's adviser on settlements, Noah Kinari, who visited the village, failed to reassure the residents.

Reuven said they were planning to stage a demonstration outside the village today to press the government to proceed with the promised work.

Residents noted that rockets had fallen in and around the village on several occasions in the past few months, as well as in attacks during the week-long Operation Accountability last summer.

On that occasion, a rocket scored a direct on a house in the center of the village, but fortunately nobody was living in it at the time.

The latest round of Katyusha attacks began around 9 p.m. Friday night when several salvos were fired by Hizbullah activists at Western Galilee towns and villages.

Many resorts in the area were packed with vacationers enjoying a break which was abruptly cut short when the first of the rockets exploded.

"We were sitting in the dining room, which was full with about 500 people, when suddenly there was a tremendous explosion which appeared to be nearby," said Sharon Nahari, aged 22, who was staying at a resort in the area.

"The blast shook the tables and rattled all the plates and cutlery. Afterwards we saw a mushroom cloud of white smoke from where the rocket must have hit," said Nahari.

He had gone to the resort with several friends while taking a break from studying law in England. A friend, Teddy Sagai, who like Nahari is from Tel Aviv, said the explosion followed shortly afterwards by others in the distance - scared some of the diners.

"There was a group of tourists from abroad who were in a panic but Sharon, who speaks English well, managed to calm them down. Afterwards we were told that the resort was being closed for security reasons and we would be given refunds and we set off for home," said Sagai.

"They (Hizbullah) disrupted our

holiday, but there's nothing we could do about it. You just have to take everything in proportion," he said, noting that the exodus of the guests had been carried out in an orderly fashion.

Nahari said it appeared that there was not enough room in bomb shelters for all the guests, and that was probably the reason for the decision to evacuate everybody.

The story was repeated at another holiday resort nearby which had been packed with over 400 guests who all left within half an hour of the first rocket attack.

One rocket fell on a bungalow in the resort which the occupants had left a few minutes earlier.

Police and the army yesterday closed all the beaches from Nahal Bezet, north of Nahariya, to Kosh Hanikra following the early morning rocket attack and the exodus of visitors from the area continued.

Elsewhere in the Galilee, however, including the Upper Galilee and Pannhandle area, there were no reports of vacationers leaving the area, and life was said to be continuing as normal.

SOME 600 Hamas demonstrators protested in front of the Gaza Municipality yesterday against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's local policies, while PLO opposition members called for killing Gaza's Arafat-appointed mayor.

Arafat was not in Gaza yesterday, having left the area for the first time since taking up residence a month ago as chairman of the Palestinian Authority. Arafat's office said he was to meet Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria to discuss the future of the Israeli-PLO accords in light of the Israeli-Jordanian peace moves.

The demonstrators protested Arafat's decision to appoint only members of his own Fatah faction to the Gaza council. Before Arafat arrived in Gaza at the end of June, mayoral appointee Mansour Shawa had compiled a list of council members including all factions. Shawa refused to change the list when Arafat demanded that he do so, and resigned. Arafat then appointed Mansour Shawa's cousin, Awn Shawa, in his place who

accepted Arafat's new Fatah-only list.

About 250 youths from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine traveled in a convoy of six buses and trucks through Gaza last night shouting "Awn Shawa you donkey, you should be shot."

In contrast, the Hamas demonstrators held a quiet sit-in in the crowded square. They held placards saying "Yes to democracy, no to appointments." Palestinian Police did not intervene.

Hamas also protested the closure of the pro-Jordanian *Al-Nahar* newspaper and *Al-Balad* magazine by the Palestinian Authority nine days ago.

Arafat last Tuesday told six Israeli peace activists and three journalists that Israel was violating the peace accords and endangering his position. Arafat said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin should understand that while he "has opponents only on the Israeli front, I have opponents on the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic fronts, especially Syria, Libya and Iran."

Jordan: Israel pumping water to us

AMMAN (AP) - Israel has started pumping water from the Jordan River into Jordanian territory, Information Minister Jawad Anani said yesterday, underlining the accelerating pace of improved relations between the two former enemies.

Speaking after a meeting of Jordanian peace negotiators ahead of a new round of talks with Israel, Anani said the pumping started Thursday in the Jordan Valley.

Describing this historic development as a "new initiative in the right direction" by Israel, Anani said the water was urgently needed by Jordan which is perennially short of the vital resource.

He declined to say how much water was involved and water experts were not immediately available for comment.

Amman has repeatedly complained that Israel was robbing the kingdom's share of water from the Jordan and the Yarmouk River by excessive upstream diversions that violate tacit agreements dating back to the 1950s.

Authorities say the kingdom is getting only around 100 million cubic meters of water a year while its share, according to the unsigned agreements, should be around 370 million cu.m.



Jordanian construction workers on the road to Akaba put up a sign indicating the new road that will link up with Eilat, following tomorrow's ceremony. (AP)

Daoud Kuttab warns of danger of a Palestinian 'police state'

A PROMINENT Palestinian journalist said yesterday he was afraid recent curbs on the press by the Palestinian self-government fore-shadowed a repressive Palestinian regime.

Daoud Kuttab, who was told by his editor at the daily *al-Quds* newspaper he could no longer write there under his own byline, said he was afraid "we are slowly and dangerously moving towards a police state where intimidation and threats become the norm instead of the rule of law."

Palestinian journalists gathered in Ramallah yesterday to discuss ways to fight recent restrictions on their freedom by the Palestinian Authority.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat effectively closed down one newspaper, the pro-Jordanian daily *al-Nahar*, when he banned its distribution in Gaza and Jericho.

Kuttab said he believed the instructions to ban him were a reaction to his signing a petition against the closure of *al-Nahar*.

Journalists at the meeting said after years of fighting Israeli oppression and censorship, they now had to defend themselves against a crackdown by the Palestinian Authority.

"I think the more unified Palestinian journalists are, the more effective we will be in deterring the authorities and publishers from interfering in freedom of the press," said Kuttab.

The Palestinian Authority used its security apparatus to implement its decisions against the media.

Kuttab said: "What scares me is not the decision in itself, but the manner such decisions against freedom of the press are being carried out."

"In the past, we protested Israeli measures of censorship and the arrest of journalists, but although these measures were oppressive, they were public." (Renter)

Conference organizer hoping to attract Jordanian experts

HAIM SHAPIRO

WANTED: Jordanian anesthesiologists, astronomers and psychiatrists to participate in congresses in their fields in Jerusalem in October.

Gideon Rivlin, director of Kenes, the country's largest organizer of conferences and congresses, made the appeal through *The Jerusalem Post* because, he said, he knew that the Post was read in Jordan. In each of the three conferences, he said, the Israeli professional association had agreed to pay for the registration fees and for the accommodations of the Jordanian participants.

The three meetings are the Ninth European Congress of Anesthesiology, The 45th Congress of the International Astronomical Federation, and the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology. The anesthesiology convention, he said, is to be the largest gathering of physicians ever held in Israel, with some 2,000 participants. About 1,500 participants are expected at each of the other two meetings.

Rivlin, who has been organizing conferences for 30 years, said that after many years during which it was very difficult to convince international organizations to hold gatherings in

Israel, the country is now getting more than its share. This has been especially true since the breakup of the Eastern bloc, he said.

"For years I ran after the pharmacists. Now they fell into my lap," he said of a conference of some 4,000 pharmacists scheduled for 1996.

Rivlin said that these days it is nothing new to have delegates from Russia, or even from Egypt. There have also been representatives from other Arab countries at various conferences in Israel, but they have always come quietly, with no visa stamped in their passport and no official mention made of their presence.

"This time I want them to fly the flag," Rivlin said.

Rivlin said that although other countries routinely offer attractive subsidies to groups to attract their conference business, organizations still choose Israel because it is considered an interesting new place, the name Jerusalem is a great attraction, and because Israel is cheaper than many European conference centers.

Rivlin said it was even cheaper to fly from many European cities to Israel than it was to fly elsewhere in Europe.

US companies report fewer requests concerning boycott

HILLEL KUTTNER WASHINGTON

THE Commerce Department said Friday that US companies had recently received 25 percent fewer requests from Arab League countries on the firms' compliance with the boycott of Israel.

In releasing its quarterly report on boycott requests from April through June, the department's Office of Anti-Boycott Compliance said the numbers declined from 2,146 to 1,595 compared with the first quarter of the year.

But the department attributes the sharp drop to a reduction in US sales to the Middle East, rather than to a shift toward a lax enforcement policy.

It reached that conclusion "due to informal conversations with [US] companies," a Commerce Department spokesman said.

"They've told us business has been down for US companies. Obviously, people would like to have steady sales. But oil prices have been so low and revenues have been down - that is the reason. No Arab League countries have made huge announcements that they've changed their business practices, so we have no reason to believe policies have changed."

Under US law, American companies must report within two months any Arab League demands that they document their business dealings with Israel. Also by law, it is illegal to provide the requested information or to comply with the boycott.

The demands are frequently used to eliminate Arab trade with companies that deal directly with Israel, and with entities that deal with such companies.

Of the 12 countries surveyed, only Kuwait (+1), Oman (+12), Qatar (+8) and Syria (+27) made more requests this spring compared with the first quarter of this year.

The 38% drop in boycott requests from the United Arab Emirates, the Commerce Department said, is due primarily "to private initiatives by US persons to have boycott language deleted from documents at the source."

Olmert, Hussein agree to meet soon

JERUSALEM Mayor Ehud Olmert and Faisal Hussein, in charge of Jerusalem affairs for the PLO, yesterday agreed to hold a meeting in the near future.

The two spoke together during a joint interview on Army Radio.

They set no date for the meeting, although Olmert said it would be soon.

If the meeting is held, it will be the first time the two will have met outside the context of radio and television shows, according to city officials.

Olmert said he would only meet Hussein at his City Hall office, and not at Orient House - the PLO headquarters in eastern Jerusalem.

Hussein suggested that two meetings be held, the first at City Hall and the second at Orient House.

"I won't go to Orient House because I believe that Orient House must be closed," Olmert said.

"It must be clear that the meeting between us will be personal, and not political," Olmert added. Olmert said he was willing to meet with Hussein as he was willing to meet any resident.

Hussein said Olmert must realize that "there is an Israeli people and a Palestinian people."

Hussein said an agreement on the Jerusalem question was possible.

"We can come to an agreement that will not be at the expense of either people, even if now that appears to be impossible," he said.

TIPH leaving Hebron tomorrow

JON IMMANUEL

THE Temporary International Presence in Hebron is packing up and leaving tomorrow at the expiry of its three-month mandate.

Spokesman Bjarno Soerensen said that while PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has asked for an extension, the response from the Israeli side has been mute.

Soerensen said that the TIPH would not have stayed even if both sides had agreed unless they also had agreed to give the force more powers.

Palestinians have been critical of TIPH because they could only observe and report. Israel only agreed to TIPH's presence to placate the PLO after the Hebron massacre on February 25. It began functioning May 8.

During the past three months there has been a decrease in clashes, but an increase in hit-and-run shootings against Israelis, often outside Hebron.

Soerensen said the IDF admitted the TIPH nevertheless fulfilled a useful function.

Two killed on roads, two drown

TWO people were killed in road accidents and two youngsters drowned over the weekend.

Shimon Hovav, 19, of Moshav Sde Trumot near Beit She'an, was killed Friday afternoon on the moshav when he stole a motorcycle from its owner and crashed into a tree while he was being chased, killing him instantly.

Yesterday afternoon, Nassrin Ruk, 19, of Nazareth was killed after a truck overturned and crushed her car. A passenger in her car was saved after she managed to leap from the vehicle before the accident. The truck driver was arrested on suspicion of reckless driving.

In the drowning deaths, a 10-year-old Tulkarm boy died Friday at the Dugit beach on the eastern shore of the Kinneret after he entered the water despite apparently not knowing how to swim.

An eight-year-old boy from Ras Al Amud in the Jerusalem region was killed yesterday after he drowned at a beach south of Kfar Galim in Haifa. An ambulance crew called to the scene after the boy was pulled from the sea, but crew members could do nothing to save him. The boy was swimming in an area off limits to bathers. (Him)

Gunmen open fire on Israelis in Gaza Strip

GUNMEN opened fire on an Israeli minibus traveling in the Gaza Strip on Friday, riddling the vehicle with holes but causing no injuries, the IDF Spokesman said.

Israel Television said the driver was slightly hurt.

The shooting took place outside of the settlement of Netzarim, on the southern outskirts of Gaza City, the army said.

IDF soldiers, together with the joint Palestinian-Israeli patrol, investigated the ambush and launched searches, but no suspects were detained, the army said. (AP)

US Reform rabbis asked to back peace policies

SUE FISHKOFF NEW YORK

RABBIS at 860 Reform congregations in the US and Canada have been asked to use their pulpits to support the government's peace policies during this High Holy Days season.

A memorandum signed by three top officials of the Reform movement was sent out to all North American Reform rabbis last week, urging them to remind their congregations of the past year's peace initiatives, particularly the agreements with the PLO and Jordan.

The move is consciously designed to counteract the "small but vocal minority of American Jews" who have been actively lobbying against the peace process. Support for the government is particularly crucial now, the memo reads, to counteract those in the Jewish community who have been "loudly protesting Israel's actions and... working in Washington to promote various legislative obstacles to the peace process."

Rabbi Amiel Hirsch, executive director of the Association of Reform Zionists of America and a co-signer of the memo, said that while the Reform movement periodically asks its rabbis to push specific political or social agendas, this call "is a new push we're making because of our perception that the people getting all the attention, media and legislative, are those opposed to the peace process, and they represent the small minority of American Jews."

He said the Reform movement is urging its membership, estimated at 1.5 million American Jews, to "give voice to their support of the peace process in various appropriate ways."

The Conservative and Orthodox movements are not planning any such appeal, heads of those groups said.

Alan Ades, president of the Rabbinical Assembly (Conservative), said that while it has always been the Conservative movement's policy to support the government, "it is not my intention to send out a letter urging rabbis to preach it from the pulpit."

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MIRIAM EPSTEIN 577

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FRITZ STOECKLER

died on August 5, 1994.

He bequeathed his body to science.

Reva Stoeckler

(Continued from Page 1)

to uphold the agreements until the accidental bombing of the house on Thursday.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak said yesterday that the "grave" Katyusha rocket attacks on Western Galilee on Friday night and yesterday morning were probably viewed by Hizbullah as retaliation for the Deir Zahrani incident.

He stressed, however, that the IDF directed its fight against Hizbullah bases and that the bombing of the house was a mistake, whereas Hizbullah was deliberately aiming its rockets at civilian areas in Israel and the security zone.

Barak, accompanied by OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai and senior officers, visited the Western Galilee yesterday eve-

SOLDIERS

ning and went to the house that suffered a direct hit in the early morning rocket attack.

Speaking to reporters, Barak said he differentiated between Hizbullah's "revenge" rocket attacks on the Galilee, and the clash in the eastern sector of the zone which was part of ongoing battles with Hizbullah, especially in that area.

Barak noted that out of 25 rockets that were fired from north of the security zone over the weekend, around 20 had fallen inside Israeli territory, fortunately without causing any loss of life.

Barak, however, told reporters that there was no easy answer to Katyusha

rocks. He stressed that a great deal depended on the ability of residents to withstand the threats.

Barak said the fight against Hizbullah would continue and the IDF would do all that was required as long as the organization carried on its attacks against the zone.

He intimated that the IDF might have to consider stepping up its operations against Hizbullah if the organization continued its attacks on the zone.

Barak reiterated that the Lebanese Army, with the backing of the Syrians, could curtail the activities of Hizbullah if it so desired. The question was if and when Beirut and Damascus would decide to do so. "As long as they don't do so, we will continue to fight and hit Hizbullah," he said.

unicef

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המלחמה

OUT... POL... FIRE FLG...

UN resumes aid to major Rwandan refugee camp

BRIAN MURPHY
GOMA

UN aid workers resumed food deliveries yesterday to one of the biggest Rwandan refugee camps after a daylong suspension prompted by deadly clashes between refugees and plundering Zairian soldiers.

Panos Moutzisz, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said the decision came after UN officials met Zairian authorities late Friday in an attempt to keep the soldiers out of the camps. The soldiers are not involved in the relief effort.

Most of the 150,000 people at the Katala camp, 65 km north of Goma, depend on aid for survival. The United Nations stopped aid to camp after looting Zairian soldiers opened fire Friday morning, killing one elderly Rwandan and wounding a 6-year-old boy and two other refugees.

Two Zairian soldiers were killed in earlier clashes with refugees over the past two days.

Almost 1 million refugees fled into the Goma area in mid-July from the civil war across the border in Rwanda. Almost all are majority Hutus who ran from advancing Tutsi troops.

The United Nations estimates more than 20,000 of the refugees have died in the squalid camps, most from cholera or dysentery.

Moutzisz said dysentery is still on the rise, killing 500 refugees. Tens of thousands are infected, he said. "We have not yet reached the peak of the epidemic. When we reach the peak, we expect to stay a

long time with many deaths," said Moutzisz.

About 130,000 of the refugees have left the Goma area for home and about 5,000 others a day are beginning the trip back to Rwanda, according to UN figures.

Relief organizations have set up aid stations to treat the sick and injured along the road between Goma and Rubengeri, a two-day walk to inside the Rwandan border.

Refugees reaching Rubengeri who show cholera symptoms will be stopped and treated there to block the disease's spread inside Rwanda.

Moutzisz said the UN planned to use trucks today to transport refugees from Rubengeri to Kigali, Rwanda's capital. UN officials in Kigali have said they intend to send food out in truck convoys and to use the empty, returning trucks to ferry refugees.

Moutzisz said UN workers don't want to push the refugees back home.

"The refugees came here in four days. We don't want them to go back in four days. That would cause too many health and security problems," said Moutzisz.

The United Nations says it wants the refugees to return home in the long run. But supporters of the defeated Hutu government are telling people not to return, saying they will be killed by Tutsis in revenge for the massacres of minority Tutsis by Hutu extremists.

(AP)



Members of the Ukrainian UN team take aim against Serb snipers in Sarajevo on Friday.

(AP)

Serbs return 4 seized weapons

DAVID CRARY
SARAJEVO

STUNG by a NATO air strike, Bosnian Serbs returned weapons they had seized from a UN-guarded depot, peacekeepers said yesterday. But fighting in Bosnia raged on, and sniper-fire shut down Sarajevo's streets.

The Serbs provoked the raid by taking the weapons — a tank, two armored personnel carriers and a mobile anti-aircraft gun — from a UN depot in Serb-held Ilidza, west of Sarajevo. Serbs fired at a UN helicopter sent to check. The seizures violated a NATO ban on heavy weapons in a 20-km exclusion zone around Sarajevo.

Two US A-10s destroyed an M-18 mobile anti-tank vehicle in an isolated woodland in retaliation for the Serb actions, apparently causing no casualties, said Maj. Rob Annink, a UN spokesman.

Yesterday, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted military officials as saying that there were no casualties in the attack.

Annink said Serb soldiers returned a tank, two armored personnel carriers and a mobile anti-aircraft gun they had seized early Friday. Annink said Serb commanders promised to return a second anti-aircraft gun also taken from the depot.

NATO and UN officials threatened further air strikes if the Serbs again violated the exclusion zone.

Annink said UN observers reported three mortar rounds fired late Friday from Serb posi-

tions south of Sarajevo, another apparent violation. But he said at least one of the rounds fell back down on Serb territory near the firing point.

Annink said peacekeeper patrols would start house-to-house searches of suspected sniper positions, including high-rise apartment buildings where Serb snipers have targeted passengers on Sarajevo's streetcar line.

"We want to flush them out," Annink said. Authorities shut down the streetcar yesterday because of continued sniping, which has killed one passenger and injured about 20 during past week.

Restoration of the streetcar line in March, after a NATO ultimatum halted Serb bombardment, was a huge morale boost for Sarajevo's residents, who have been forced to walk long distances during the first 22 months of the war.

Elsewhere, Annink reported gains by Bosnian government troops on battlefronts in northern and central Bosnia. He said government forces had closed to within one km of a key east-west Serb supply route in the Posavina corridor of northern Bosnia.

He also said government forces, along with their Bosnian Croat militia allies, had scored significant advances south of Vares, a town

about 35 km north of Sarajevo.

The Serbs had tried to justify their seizure of the weapons by saying they were needed to hold off the government offensive around Vares and nearby Visoko.

Bosnian radio, quoting army sources, reported a Serb attack and government counterattack on a shoulder of Mount Ozren, a Serb stronghold in between Vares and the northern city of Tuzla.

In Zagreb, Croatia, Gen. Bertrand Delapre, commander of UN forces in former Yugoslavia, said the NATO strike was a warning.

"What we wanted is not to kill anyone, it was only to show our determination, to show... that we have the possibility of calling NATO," said Delapre, who requested the air strikes.

The Serb weapons seizure early Friday was "a blatant, flagrant breach," said Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Rose, commander of UN forces in Bosnia.

"We regret the use of force," Rose said. "But there is a limit to how much encroachment we can accept."

The weapons seizure came a day after neighboring Serbia, the chief backer of Bosnian Serbs, said it was cutting off economic and political ties because Bosnian Serbs rejected a peace plan proposed by the United States and its allies.

(AP)

Whitewater special counsel replaced

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a dramatic postscript to congressional Whitewater hearings, a federal court is installing a new independent counsel to investigate President Clinton's Whitewater land deal and its aftermath.

Kenneth W. Starr, a top Justice Department official in the Bush administration and a former federal judge, got the job after the first round of congressional Whitewater hearings ended. No further hearings have been scheduled.

He replaces Robert Fiske, who had been a special counsel by appointment of US Attorney General Janet Reno. There was no suggestion that Fiske's investigation was not thorough.

"The appointment of Ken Starr probably will set back the timetable for the investigation by several months," said Rusty Hardin, an attorney working with Fiske on the investigation. "I think one has to assume that Starr will want to assemble his own staff."

Friday began with a Democratic-led, post-midnight tirade in Senate Whitewater hearings against former White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum. He was roundly criticized for failing to keep White House officials and a friend of Clinton distanced from the investigation.

The Resolution Trust Corp. was looking into a failed Arkansas sav-

ings and loan that was tied to Clinton's Whitewater investment.

Friday morning and afternoon brought a peculiar finale to a week of grueling hearings. A government lawyer told the House Banking Committee that a colleague secretly tape-recorded his talking about the Whitewater investigation.

Bleary-eyed lawmakers resumed the Senate Banking Committee hearing after a few hours' sleep. The current White House counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, asked lawmakers not to make it impossible for Roger C. Altman to stay on as deputy Treasury secretary.

Altman, an old college friend of Clinton, was the acting chief of the Resolution Trust Corp.

Republican Sen. Alfonse D'Amato jumped on the Starr announcement, suggesting that the independent counsel investigate whether administration officials committed perjury in their testimony before the banking panel this week.

"I am convinced that certain individuals testifying before the panel were not being truthful," D'Amato said. He did not elaborate.

Starr, like Fiske, a Republican, was chosen by a three-judge panel of the US Court of Appeals in Washington — the court where Starr served as a judge before becoming solicitor general, the government's chief courtroom lawyer, under President Bush.

Indian troops free Kashmir mosque

SRINAGAR (AP) — Thousands of Moslems thronged Kashmir's holiest mosque yesterday after Indian troops dismantled the protective sand bunkers whose removal was the focus of a rebel campaign for nearly a year.

Priests unlocked a safe at the Hazratbal Mosque in Srinagar, examining a holy relic that Moslems believe is the hair of the Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam.

They told the crowd that the glass vial containing the hair had not been damaged, a charge frequently voiced by Moslem militants since troops laid siege to the mosque last October.

"The relic is safe and has not been touched," said Ghulam Khadir Drabu, chairman of the Aqsa

Trust that governs all mosques in Kashmir.

Separatist guerrillas had announced that Moslems would not allow Hindus to make their annual pilgrims to the Amarnath shrine in Jammu-Kashmir state later this month unless security forces are withdrawn from the mosque.

More than 9,500 people have been killed in Jammu-Kashmir, the only Moslem-majority state in predominantly Hindu India, since a Moslem campaign for independence erupted into an insurgency in 1989. Rebels complain of discrimination against Moslems by the federal government.

India announced Tuesday it would withdraw its soldiers from the mosque, the scene of a 32-day standoff between the rebels and the army last fall.

Demonstrators in Kashmir protested the deployment of troops. On Oct. 21, 40 unarmed protesters were fatally shot by security forces in the town of Bijnbehara, 25 miles south of Srinagar.

Moslems had refused to go to the mosque until the troops left. Shortly after midnight yesterday, about 500 soldiers guarding the mosque removed

their 15 sand bunkers.

Priests will consecrate the mosque and the relic in the next few days before opening it for prayers, Drabu told The Associated Press.

"The conflict between the government and the militants has been lessened. We are very happy," said Ali Mohammad, who lives near the shrine.

Australian PM: British monarchy no longer respected

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating, campaigning to dump the British monarch as head of state, outraged monarchists on Friday by saying that Queen Elizabeth and her family no longer had the respect of Australians.

Keating said the British royal family had the respect, affection and loyalty of Australians up to and during the 1950s.

"But there is no denying that the British monarchy no longer commands that respect, affection and loyalty," he said in a lecture to a Melbourne university.

Keating, dubbed the Lizard of Oz by a hostile British press, incensed monarchists when he put his arm around Queen Elizabeth during her last visit to Australia in 1992. Also, his wife refused to curtsy to the queen.

Keating's comments follow the collapse of the marriages of three of the queen's four children, revelations that her heir Prince Charles committed adultery and open debate in Britain about the future of the monarchy.

Australia's monarchists leapt to the royal family's defense on hearing Keating's comments, his first directly criticizing the British monarchy since he launched his campaign for a republic last year.

He has previously only said the British monarch was not suitable as head of state because he or she could not be an Australian.

"The majority of people, not only in Australia but around the world have enormous respect for

the Queen," said Kerry Jones, director of the Australian Campaign for a Constitutional Monarchy.

Keating had no right to criticize the Queen or her family on behalf of all Australians, Jones said.

Keating and his Labor government launched a campaign for a republic with an Australian head of state before last year's general election. He hopes a referendum to change the constitution can be held before Australia hosts the Olympics in the year 2000.

Tony Abbott, a prominent conservative member of parliament, told Reuters Keating had demeaned the office of Prime Minister by launching such a personal attack.

"The Queen has not lost respect... the only person to lose respect has been Paul Keating," Abbott said.

Keating has previously steered clear of criticizing the British royal family directly.

At the queen's Balmoral estate in September last year, Keating told her there was a growing feeling that Australia should have an Australian head of state "notwithstanding the deep respect and warm affection felt towards her by the Australian people."

Opinion polls put public support for a republic fluctuating around 60 percent.

"Our interests have grown increasingly away from those of Great Britain, and the proportion of our population from non-English speaking backgrounds has dramatically increased," Keating said.

Latin American countries drop plan to mediate with Haiti

WASHINGTON (AP) — An initiative by several Latin American countries to negotiate the departure of Haiti's military rulers has been suspended by US request, diplomats said yesterday.

They said the United States encouraged the group to drop the idea because Haiti's leaders might otherwise believe that a US-led invasion was being put off while negotiations took place.

The countries in the initiative generally oppose an invasion and say it

could be avoided if Haiti's leaders are persuaded to step down.

Among the countries that considered the initiative were Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia.

State Department press officer David Johnson confirmed that the United States objected to the plan.

He said it was important for Haiti's leaders not to receive mixed messages that could dilute the importance of the recent UN Security Council vote authorizing an invasion of Haiti.

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Poll: Clinton's a weak foreign leader

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Fifty-seven percent of Americans think President Clinton is a weak leader in foreign policy, and some think his policy decisions have lowered US prestige abroad, according to a Time Magazine/CNN poll.

In the poll to be published tomorrow in *Time*, Americans also differed widely over when US force is justified in a crisis.

The poll reported that 57 percent think Clinton has been weak in foreign policy, compared to 34 percent who say he has been strong. Nine percent were unsure.

Thirty-four percent say Clinton's foreign policy actions have tarnished US stature abroad, 11 percent say the president has improved the US's image.

Forty-nine percent said there has not been much change, and six percent were unsure, the poll reported.

With crises in Rwanda, Haiti and Bosnia raising the possibility of mobilising US military force, 79 percent supported using troops to provide humanitarian aid. Thirty-seven support US force to reinstate democratically elected leaders.

In comparison, 17 percent opposed US forces to aid stricken communities, such as refugees from war-torn Rwanda, and 53 percent rejected force to restore leaders, the poll taken Aug. 4 reported.

The US is considering using force to return to the Haitian presidency, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically-elected leader ousted by military leaders in 1991.

On the Whitewater real estate affair, the poll also showed that 39 percent believe Clinton did something illegal, 38 percent believe he did not. Twenty-three percent of those polled say they are unsure.

The poll of 600 people has a margin of error of four percent.

Billy Idol hospitalized

BURBANK, Calif. (AP) - Rocker Billy Idol was hospitalized for what a source said was a drug overdose, and he was listed in stable condition yesterday.

Idol, 38, was admitted Friday night to St. Joseph Medical Center, hospital spokeswoman Kelly Curtis said. She said Idol's condition initially was critical but his vital signs had stabilized and he was being held in the intensive care ward.

Curtis said hospital policy prohibits her from saying why Idol was admitted, but a source at the hospital told The Associated Press that Idol had suffered a drug overdose.

Calls to Idol's publicist, Sarah McMullen, were unanswered.

The sneering, leather-clad rocker, whose real name is William Michael Broad, is best known for his hits "Rebel Yell," "White Wedding" and "Cradle of Love," as well as his spiky, bleached hair.



Djaffar El Houry (left), head of the Algerian Brotherhood in France, along with two Islamic militants place a banner reading 'Concentration camp of Follembray' at the former military base north of Paris. (AP)

Islamic group threatens France

PARIS (Reuters) - The military wing of Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) yesterday demanded the immediate release of suspected Moslem militants held by France and threatened Paris with reprisals if they were not freed.

The Islamic Salvation Army made the demand in a statement circulated in Algiers and obtained in the French capital.

In the statement, the FIS military wing denied any role in the killing of five French officials on Wednesday in a terrorist attack on an embassy housing compound in Algiers.

France detained another Moslem imam (preacher) yesterday in its crackdown on alleged fundamentalists operating inside its borders, law enforcement authorities said.

The imam, an Algerian from Annanay, was stopped by highway police, who found fundamentalist literature in his car, the authorities said.

He was to join 16 Moslems, including two other imams, seized on Friday and yesterday and being

held under heavy guard in an army camp in the village of Follembray, northeast of Paris.

France has been getting tough with alleged fundamentalists on its soil since five officials or guards at the French embassy in Algiers were killed on Wednesday in a terrorist attack.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said on Friday that more Moslems might be detained "if it's necessary". He said they were being held for their "support for terrorism" and said Paris "has no intention to tolerate this on our soil".

All of those detained have been served with expulsion orders but France will not actually expel them at this time because their lives would be in danger if they were forced to return home to Algeria, Pasqua told French television.

If they could find a country willing to take them, they could leave immediately, but otherwise he would demand for "the time required", Pasqua said, declining to elaborate.

The headline interior minister also renewed criticism of the United States for allowing exiled Algerian fundamentalist leaders to remain within its borders.

"I note in passing that Anouar Haddam, in the United States, has announced his association with the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) and the GIA has just claimed responsibility for the assassination of the five Frenchmen," he told French television.

Haddam has been a Washington-based leader of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). He has denied an FIS statement that he left its ranks in a leadership split, saying he was still involved in efforts to unify the armed Islamic movement.

The GIA, in a message to the London-based Arab newspaper *al-Hayat*, claimed responsibility for Wednesday's attack on the French compound in Algiers.

The foreign ministry said France had asked Britain and Germany as well as the United States through diplomatic channels to silence exiled FIS leaders in their territory.

Bonn, London and Washington have denied they were soft on Moslem militants and said they had no evidence that crimes had been committed or prepared on their soil.

"The arrest and detention of these brothers, most of them members of the FIS or sympathisers in the cause for which they are fighting, means that France has declared war on the FIS and on Algerian Moslems," said the statement, signed by Islamic Salvation Army leader Hocine Abdellatif.

"France should renounce this policy of belligerence and free our brothers or it will assume responsibility for what will happen at the hands of the mujahideen affiliated with the Islamic Salvation Army," the statement said.

Asked about France's continued support for Algiers, Pasqua gave a half-hearted defense of the policy, stating, "We do not particularly have confidence in them".

"We note that there is a power in place, and we note that this power has been attacked by the terrorist movement which believes in a religious and anti-democratic concept of society."

Former Italian prime minister Spadolini buried

News agencies
ROME

THOUSANDS of mourners paid their last respects yesterday to former Italian prime minister Giovanni Spadolini, a respected historian, journalist and author who died of cancer, aged 69.

"May your spirit stay with us as a reminder that culture is the soul of democracy," President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said at the funeral at Rome's 1,100-year-old Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva.

He was later buried at the Florentine cemetery of San Miniato al Monte.

A leading figure in postwar Italy, he headed two coalition governments in the 1980s to break four decades of Christian Democrat domination.

He died at a Rome clinic Thursday night. His death was announced by the president of the Italian Senate, a post held after giving up the premiership.

Spadolini was well known for his strong pro-Israeli positions at a time when leftist influence was particularly strong and previous governments had pursued close ties with the Arab world.

Spadolini threatened to bring down the government after Italian authorities released the suspected leader of the Palestinian terrorists who hijacked the cruise ship Achille Lauro and killed a wheelchair-bound American Jewish passenger.

Spadolini, known as the "giant cherub" of Italian politics for his pink cheeks atop a large frame, kept a reputation for honesty dur-

ing the more than 25-year-long corruption probes that have implicated many political leaders.

A native Florentine who was a newspaper editor for 17 years and author of 40 books, Spadolini was one of few politicians untouched by the corruption scandals that have devastated many careers in the past three years.

But he was no longer an insider. Put up as a candidate to oppose Premier Silvio Berlusconi's choice of Carlo Scognamiglio as Senate president in April, Spadolini lost by one vote.

As leader of the tiny Republican Party - with an electoral base of 3 percent - he headed governments in 1981 and 1982. His coalition eventually collapsed in buckling over an economic austerity plan during rampant inflation.

Spadolini served as editor of Milan's *Corriere della Sera* and taught political science at the University of Florence before turning to politics in the 1970s. His love of books, homing bar and devotion to history gave an intellectual cast to a political career.

"He will be remembered as one of the most eminent figures of the young Italian republic, which he helped build with his rich cultural and human contributions," Berlusconi said in an appreciation.

After his two terms as premier, Spadolini served as defense minister under Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi in 1985.

Spadolini never married.

Jordanian lawyers seek to return abducted children

AMMAN (AP) - Jordanian lawyers said yesterday they were seeking an out-of-court settlement to return to the US two children from New Jersey who were abducted by their father.

They said the father, Mohammed Abequa, who remains in Jordanian custody facing first-degree murder and kidnapping charges, could solve the case by simply signing a paper granting the custody of the children to their mother's family.

Abequa, 46, has confessed to having murdered his wife, Nihal, 40, in her Parsippany-Troy Hills, N.J., apartment on July 4 and fled with their two children, Lisa, 6, and Sami, 3, to his native Jordan.

Abequa, a naturalized American citizen of Jordanian extraction, was arrested July 20. The US government is seeking his extradition. But Jordanian officials have said he is most likely to be tried in Jordan.

Nesime Dokur, sister of the murder victim, arrived in Jordan accompanied by American lawyers on Monday seeking the custody of the children. King Hussein had invited her to come to Jordan and provide evidence that she was financially able to care for the youngsters.

Dokur, of Paterson, N.J., appointed local lawyers Yaqoub Far and Abdullah al-Khalil to represent her mother Meryem Gussal, maternal grandmother of Lisa and Sami and who is entitled to the custody of the children under Islamic Sharia law.

Far and Khalil had to be brought into the case since Jorda-

nian regulations do not allow foreign lawyers to argue cases in local Islamic courts.

"We have not been instructed to file a suit," Khalil told a press conference. "We are looking for an easier and shorter settlement."

Khalil and Far said they were trying to connect the Abequa family.

"Our priority is to solve the case in a friendly manner," Khalil said. "It is an issue open for negotiations between the two sides."

The children are now with their father's mother in an Amman suburb. US diplomats have visited them twice and reported that they were in good health.

Khalil said the easiest way out was to have Abequa sign a paper handing over the children to their grandmother. There was no immediate word on how the Abequa family, which has vowed not to let go of the children, was responding to the move.

The US Ambassador to Jordan, Wesley Egan Jr., said Thursday that an out-of-court settlement was possible. "I know nothing to indicate that is not possible," he told reporters.

On the case against Abequa, the ambassador said he was pressing the Jordanian government to "extradite, expel or deport" the suspect although Jordan and the United States do not have an extradition treaty.

Failing that, Egan said, US authorities would make available "the last shred of evidence" against Abequa to the concerned court in Jordan to support the charge of first-degree murder and kidnapping.

German punk rockers rampage on 'Chaos Day'

HANOVER (Reuters) - Several hundred punk rockers rampaged through Hanover during the night to mark a so-called "Chaos Day," police said yesterday.

More than 180 were detained after the riot, which has become an annual punk event since being launched 10 years ago. Pamphlets distributed nationwide had called for two days of chaos against the "police and bourgeois bigwigs".

Another 140 punk rockers were detained by police yesterday afternoon after the majority of them urinated in unison in a square fronting the city's train station.

Police said stones and bottles

were thrown at officers and passersby in the city centre during the earlier riot.

Police expected that most of those detained would have been released by the end of the day and were turning away more punks arriving to join some 250 already roaming the city ahead of a concert scheduled for last night.

In the northern city of Bremen, police clashed late on Friday with youths who rioted after officials, responding to complaints about noise, tried to end a concert. Police said. The youths smashed shop windows and slashed police car tyres.

Baby accidentally fed dishwasher powder in London hospital

LONDON (Reuters) - A one-year-old girl suffering from a rare liver disease was accidentally drip-fed with dishwasher detergent after a mix-up at an English hospital.

A spokeswoman for Heatherwood hospital in Ascot, west of London, confirmed yesterday the patient, identified only as Gemma, had a scoopful of dishwasher powder fed into her body while she was waiting for a liver transplant.

The mistake happened after a cleaner inadvertently filed a container marked "children's food additive" with the dishwasher detergent.

The child became violently sick from the powder but suffered no lasting ill-effects and is now recovering from her liver transplant. The hospital has since reviewed its safety procedures.

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New law strictly regulates testing on animals

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

THE law on animal experimentation that went into effect a few weeks ago won't satisfy everyone - not the animal-rights activists nor the scientists who conduct the experiments - and certainly not the mice, rats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, cats, dogs and monkeys in the cages.

But the law, initiated by Meretz MK Avraham Poraz and unanimously passed on its final reading by the Knesset, is a good compromise and an improvement on the situation that previously existed, when centralized supervision and standards were absent.

Poraz, who says he worked on the bill for five years because it was "close to my heart," maintains that no country in the world has banned animal experimentation altogether. "I believe that some medical advancements result from experiments on lab animals, but I don't think that all of the experiments that are performed by scientists need to be carried out. And in any case, the pain and discomfort and death of animals must be kept to a minimum."

The law mandates the establishment of a Council on Animal Experimentation, whose 23 members will include influential people in the political, scientific, veterinary, medical and animal-rights fields.

The council will be charged with authorizing animal experimentation and setting down explicit rules to ensure that the animals' pain and suffering is minimized. It will also decide how many experiments may be performed on a single animal, what qualifications researchers must have, which anesthetics can be used, and what fees must be paid to cover the council's expenses.

The members and the people they appoint to supervise experimentation are free to visit all facilities at any time to ensure that guidelines are being followed.

"The law prohibits animal experiments for testing nonmedical cosmetics, tobacco products and cleaning materials unless a large majority of the council approve specific experiments," says Poraz. "And as this is very unlikely, it effectively bans testing for non-medical uses."

Researchers will be required to use the animals lowest on the phylogenetic scale suitable for their experiments: "If they can use cockroaches, they won't be allowed to use cats," says Poraz. The MK adds that reports must be filed on all experiments, including those that fail.

"Until now, no one abroad knew if a certain experiment had failed, so they repeated it and caused more animals to die. By publicizing the failure, we see to it that fewer animals will be sacrificed," Poraz stresses.

In the event of serious violations of the rules, the council will be empowered to order the temporary shutdown of an experiment, even without hearing the researchers' explanations. Violators could be sentenced to a year's imprisonment and fined NIS 10,000, with an additional NIS 1,000 fine for every day the violations continue.

AT A SEMINAR last March on animal experimentation that was organized by the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, anti-vivisection activists argued



Anti-vivisection demonstrators may have less to protest about after passage of the animal experimentation law. (Shaul Rubenstein)

that many animal experiments were unnecessary and irrelevant to humans.

Many animals, they argued, were tested by medical students merely because it was part of the curriculum but not necessary for the advancement of medical knowledge. Dissection to teach students, insisted the activists, should be performed on a computer and not on animals.

Prof. Shimon Glick of the Ben-Gurion University medical school argued that, as a religious man, he certainly opposed needless sacrificing and hurting of animals. But he added that, "while not every drug or treatment that works in a dog or a mouse is effective on humans, drugs that cause cancer or are toxic to animals will do the same in man."

Prof. Moshe Feinsod, a Technion neurosurgeon, argued that nearly all the advanced surgical techniques that now save wounded soldiers were developed thanks to careful testing on animals.

Dr. Ronny Kelman, director of the Jerusalem medical school's animal house, says that institutional rules set years ago by the faculty are at least as strict as those adopted by the Knesset. Kelman, a veterinarian who studied in Bologna, allowed this reporter to see the rodents and dogs and the conditions in which they are kept. It was a planned, not a surprise, visit.

About 90 percent of the experiments performed on animals by staff and students at the medical school and the Hadassah-University Hospital are on rodents. A small number are done on frogs, pigeons, dogs and a few primates; there are no cats at present.

The animal house purchases most of the rodents from local and foreign breeders; the dogs are strays caught by the municipality that haven't found a home and that would otherwise be put down. A tour of the dog pens shows clean and comfortable facilities, with a large, fenced-in yard for exercise and trees to pee on.

But when visitors arrive, the dogs bark riotously, perhaps from loneliness. Kelman refuses to allow a visit to the handful of monkeys, saying that "they are upset by strangers."

There are 200 research groups that experiment on animals in Ein Kerem; each of them must fill out and sign detailed forms explaining their experiment, why they need to use certain animals, the degree of distress, discomfort or pain caused by the experiment, and exactly what anesthetic will be used to alleviate pain.

Animals are not experimented on and "sacrificed" (the animal-house term used for killing) for no reason, says Kelman. "Most research is funded on grants from local or foreign sources. We charge the researcher for each day and each animal used, just like a tourist in a hotel. Mice, for example, cost NIS 30 daily. Since grants are limited, researchers don't ask for animals that don't absolutely have to be studied," he argues.

The medical school's rules follow US guidelines on the size of cages, and even conditions under which they may be moved from one place to another. The rodents are kept in plastic or metal cages in a number of rooms with computerized control of temperature, light and humidity. "This is the only place in the medical school with heating and cooling round the clock." Extra food is given before weekends, but when a holiday follows a Sabbath, staffers come in specially to care for the animals.

A device allows each room to be opened only by an authorized animal house worker or researcher. Experiments are performed either in the animal house or in the researcher's lab.

The animal house also sets down clear rules on when, how and where animals may be put to death; these include carbon-dioxide in a closed cage, chloroform, an injection of the narcotic drug Nembutal, dislocation of the vertebrae (in mice only), and the "painless but unesthetic" guillotine for rats.

Poraz argues that while universities and other research institutes have guidelines on paper, "not all researchers in fact observe them strictly." Having a law and stipulating punishments for violations will, he hopes, improve observance and enforcement.

HEALTH

Help can be a phone call away

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

DURING the traumatic post-World War II years in Europe, voluntary organizations installed telephones near bridges.

So many people tried to kill themselves by jumping into the river that volunteers thought emotional support provided over the phone might prevent suicide at the last moment.

Today, some 50 million phone calls around the world are made each year to telephone-emergency services established by voluntary organizations. Most are not from would-be suicides, but from ordinary people who are troubled: by unemployment, marital problems, relations with their family, poor health and other difficulties.

Here, the main provider of this service is ERAN, the Israel Association for Emotional First Aid, established in 1971 by Maria Berta Zaslany in memory of her husband, the psychiatrist Dr. Ari Zaslany.

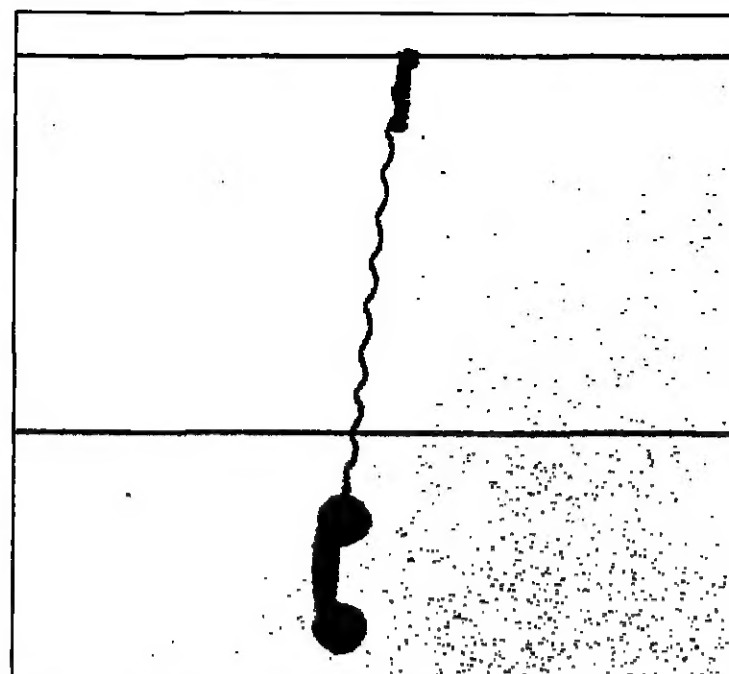
Last month ERAN hosted the 13th congress of IFOTES, the International Federation of Telephonic Emergency Services. The congress, held at the Jerusalem Renaissance Hotel, was attended by 500 delegates from 20 countries.

"Society needs us," said IFOTES president Dr. Theo van Eupen at the opening ceremony. "But just because we must offer anonymous help, that doesn't mean such work should be buried in obscurity."

Anonymity is a principle that binds all IFOTES members: Volunteers at telephone-emergency services cannot tell acquaintances about their work, or even the fact that they provide emotional first aid over the phone.

"The reason," explains ERAN director-general Nava Perry, "is that then a volunteer's neighbors or acquaintances will be reluctant to call the line for help. The volunteers use pseudonyms, and the caller usually doesn't offer his name."

PERRY SAID in an interview that ERAN is not the only telephone-emergency service (others include a rape-crisis line, services for the Orthodox married by rabbis, and the Ozon Kashev line for youngsters). ERAN is the oldest and the most active, with nearly 600 volunteers taking



About 50 million phone calls around the world are made each year to telephone-emergency services established by voluntary organizations. (Ari Ben Glat)

33,000 calls annually.

The organization carefully screens applicants, putting them through preparatory courses and psychological assessment to ensure that they are emotionally stable and able to empathize with other people's problems.

"We accept only about half those who apply," Perry said. Each volunteer sits in one of ERAN's eight branches around the country for three four-hour shifts a month. Some are professionals, such as psychologists and social workers, but most of them have no such credentials except a warm heart and steady head.

Fewer than 8 percent of the calls to ERAN relate to suicide, Perry said. Most want to discuss problems relating to emotion, identity and self-image, family, sexual, health and interpersonal relationships. The vast majority of callers are aged 18 to 50, but there is a special Tel Aviv line for children and teenagers.

In most of the world, however, it is the elderly who are most at risk when it comes to suicide and emotional distress, said Dr. Toyo-

masa Fusé, a Japanese-born professor of suicidology at York University in Toronto.

Fusé, who studied sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, said the suicide rate in North America is highest among young adults. But in other countries, especially in Hungary, Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic, it is the aging who are spurred to kill themselves rather than face hopelessness, loneliness and ill health.

In this country, the suicide rate is lower among the elderly, and only about 1 percent of calls come from Israelis over the age of 65. It is a shame that the elderly don't call more often, said Aliza Manor, director of ERAN's Kfar Sava branch, "because the elderly often have no one at all to talk to." Manor said that frequently the elderly can be very difficult, even annoying, repeatedly calling about the same problem.

"There was one woman who kept calling up every day for weeks, complaining about being lonely but not really willing to do much about it," Manor said. Then

suddenly she stopped calling. "At first, we were relieved to be rid of her, but then we started worrying terribly. Finally, she called us from the US to say not to worry, because she was staying with her son. We were so excited and touched. We learned from that never to lose patience with callers."

AMONG COMMON complaints are fear of tests, a diagnosis of cancer, a fight between newlyweds, being fired from work and the death of a pet.

While volunteers cannot cure health problems or solve marital spats, they can help relieve distress merely by listening.

"We try to help the caller see their problems more calmly," said Manor, a former teacher who volunteered for seven years in ERAN's Netanya branch before opening the Kfar Sava branch seven years ago.

ERAN's phone numbers are published in all the newspapers' information listings, but the branch addresses are kept secret. Calls to ERAN are charged by Bezeq at a reduced rate.

The fall of the Soviet Union and the newfound freedoms in Eastern Europe led to the establishment of numerous telephone emergency phone services in that region. Aina Varnik, a member of the board of such a service in Estonia, was amazed by the lectures she attended at the Jerusalem conference. "Suicide and emotional problems were a secret topic in the USSR," said Varnik, a psychiatrist who lives in the capital, Tallinn.

"People with problems were regarded by the government as bad citizens - enemies of communism. But when the system collapsed, many problems suddenly came out into the open."

The emergency phone service in Estonia has 70 volunteers at 14 branches around the country. "At first we had a hard time, because callers were certain it was a project of the KGB. Gradually, people understood they could get help from a warm listener."

The suicide rate in Estonia, which was only five per 100,000 at the start of this century, jumped to 35 per 100,000 in 1980 and dropped significantly during the Gorbachev reform era, but has again climbed back to 35.

Motion sickness: An imbalancing act

Rx FOR READERS

POST HEALTH REPORTER

I am a 27-year-old woman. When I drive, I feel fine. But when I sit next to the driver in the front seat, I get motion sickness - even if he or she is a good driver. I feel a bit better in the back seat. What is the reason for this? Is there anything I can do to avoid the motion sickness? T.D., BeerSheva.

Dr. Aharon Arlosoroff, head of the neurology department at Assaf Harofeh Hospital in Tzrifin, replies:

Apparently you suffer from sensitivity in your ear, part of which is responsible for balance. You may not notice the problem when you're behind the wheel, because you have the steering wheel to hold on to, and that gives you stability and confidence.

Without the steering wheel, you feel more exposed. It is also possible that your motion sickness is due to memories of a traumatic event in a car, perhaps a road accident.

I suggest you go to an ear-nose-and-throat specialist who will determine whether you have balance problems. There are a number of drugs for motion sickness, including transdermal patches. But since these may cause side effects, including drowsiness, you must not drive when you take these medications.

I am a 40-year-old man, and I fall asleep most quickly when lying on my stomach. But sometimes this causes me to wake up with a backache. Is this position bad for me? What is the most healthful sleeping position? Is there any way I can continue to sleep on my stomach without pain? F.R., Ramat Gan.

Prof. David Mendes, head of the orthopedics department at Haifa's Bnai Zion Hospital, answers:

Most people prefer to sleep on their side or back, and these are best for the body. But some, like you, fall asleep more easily on their stomach; this isn't good for the back, as the spine is extended in an unnatural position.

If you can manage to sleep on your back, put a pillow under your knees for support; the side position doesn't require a pillow. If you insist on sleeping face down, place a pillow under your stomach; this will help straighten out the spine and reduce the risk of backache.

I am a 29-year-old man. My doctor insists I'm completely healthy, but for years I've feared all kinds of diseases and impending death.

I've finally admitted to myself that I'm a hypochondriac who needs help. Are there any drugs, such as antidepressants, for hypochondria? S.A., Jerusalem.

Prof. Moshe Izak, chief of psychiatry at Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, replies:

Hypochondria is a chronic condition resulting from some personality disorder. The affected person's mind is constantly occupied with a delusion that he is seriously ill. It can be effectively treated by a combination of psychotherapy and drugs, but not by drugs alone. I suggest that you seek psychiatric help immediately to treat the condition.

I am a 58-year-old woman. I look younger than my age from my nose up. I'm embarrassed by wrinkles around my mouth. Would collagen shots cure the problem? Must they be repeated? Are they dangerous? L.J., Herzliya.

Dr. Ronni Wolf, a dermatologist at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv, replies:

Collagen injections won't help everyone, but collagen does erase radial wrinkles around the mouth

in many people and is also used to make thin lips fuller. Side effects and dangers are negligible. Collagen has been used for cosmetic purposes for many years, with no known link to any conditions except for the 2 percent of the population that are allergic to it.

The main problem is that the collagen is eliminated by the body and the shots have to be repeated every few months. The procedure is very expensive - NIS 400 to NIS 600 per procedure, only for the collagen itself and not including doctor's fees.

The collagen is imported from a single US firm, which has exclusivity. (When its rights run out, the price should come down.) Since it is a cosmetic procedure, it is not covered by the health funds.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

Infant botulism: A killer that may not be so rare

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

HONEY, corn syrup, dust and earth can be the cause of infant botulism, a potentially fatal condition in babies. Pediatricians at Haifa's Bnai Zion Hospital suggest that the condition, regarded around the world as rare, has been diagnosed here and is more common than believed.

In the latest issue of the *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, Ronit Elhasid, Michael Jaffe, Yoram Tal, Israel Potassman and Aliza Cohen (from the Kimron Veterinary Institute at Beit Dagan) describe the case of a 38-day-old baby girl admitted for apathy, poor feeding and a weak cry.

Blood, urine and cerebrospinal fluid cultures were all sterile, but her condition quickly deteriorated over a week. Finally, stool cultures showed *Clostridium botulinum*, the deadly botulin spores that usually appear in swollen cans of preserved food.

The baby was given the appropriate treatment and recovered. Botulism is an acute neuromuscular syndrome appearing in three forms - food borne, infant and wound infection. Infant botulism was first described by scientists in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in 1976.

It usually appears in healthy infants aged one week to 11 months. The most vulnerable period is between two and six weeks. As many as 13 percent of sudden-infant-death syndrome cases may be vio-

lutions of infant botulism, the authors state.

In most occurrences, the source of the infection is not found. But in a fifth of the cases, the cause is honey or corn syrup that contain *C. botulinum* spores. Vacuum cleaners and soil may also be the source.

Breast-fed babies are more susceptible to infant botulism because their intestines are more acidic than those in babies fed formula. But the symptoms are less severe in nursing babies than in bottle-fed infants.

While it is difficult to protect infants from botulinum-infected dust, parents are advised against giving honey of any type to infants under the age of one year. After this age, they are not susceptible.

BE LOYAL TO YOUR PHARMACIST

It is best to stick with one private pharmacy and one regular pharmacist, the Israel Pharmacists Association advises. Pharmacists who know what prescriptions they filled for their customers often catch a doctor's mistake, whose consequences would otherwise be serious.

The association gave the example of a young man in north Tel Aviv who recently brought to a pharmacy a prescription for Theophylline, an anti-asthma drug. The next day, he came to the same pharmacist with a prescription from his dentist for the antibiotic

erythromycin, for treatment of an infection in his mouth.

The pharmacist remembered having filled the previous prescription and would not fill the second. He knew the two drugs, taken together, not only eliminate the bacteria-killing properties of the antibiotic but can also cause arrhythmia, premature contraction of the heart and, in extreme cases, death.

Association chairman Howard Reiss says every day, alert pharmacists prevent dozens of tragedies from occurring as the result of conflicting drugs innocently prescribed by several doctors for the same patient.

DIETING PATCH NIXED BY MINISTRY

The importer of a transdermal patch containing seaweed and said to speed weight reduction is threatening to sue the Health Ministry for saying it could be dangerous and instructing pharmacists not to sell it.

Advertisements for the product, called Le Patch and imported by Israel Transdermal Ltd., appeared in the Hebrew papers recently. They claimed sticking the patch on the skin significantly reduced appetite and resulted in

nearly effortless weight reduction.

Yona Elhanani, director of the ministry's pharmaceutical division, says Le Patch "was not approved either by the ministry or the US Food and Drug Administration. As long as it has not been checked by the responsible authorities in the ministry for efficacy and safety, this product must not be used."

Pharmacists have to return supplies to the importer, and those who purchased it should not use it, the ministry advised.

Elhanani added that while seaweed derivatives are available here in capsule, powder or pill form, incorporating them in a patch that transmits the active ingredient directly to the bloodstream can make them dangerous.

"When the substance enters the body and is digested, the results are different than direct access to the bloodstream," she says. "Suppose a customer uses three patches at once? Perhaps the plaster itself causes an allergic reaction? We have to test it."

She said the product was "smuggled in" and the importer did not apply for approval or a license. Elhanani says seaweed contains significant amounts of iodine, which in large amounts can cause quickened heartbeat and arrhythmia.

Yehuda Resler, the importer's lawyer, demanded in a letter to Health Minister Ephraim Sneh

and other officials an official apology on the grounds that the manufacturer "has FDA approval and the product is permitted for sale in Europe and at least one state in the US."

HELMET FOR CHEMOTHERAPY HAIR LOSS

Two Jerusalem hospitals have introduced the use of a scalp-cooling system claimed to prevent hair loss resulting from chemotherapy treatments for cancer.

The device, consisting of a cloth helmet that looks like a hair dryer and is attached to a cooling device, was developed at Hadassah-University Hospital's oncology department.

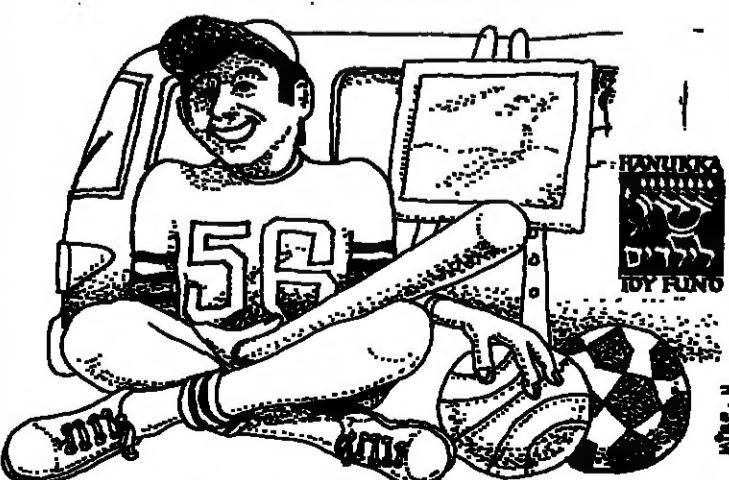
It is made by the Amit Technology company, which in 1991 signed an agreement with Hadassah regarding rights to the device.

Dr. George Brufman, who helped develop the device at Hadassah, says it has been tried on a number of patients, but at this stage it is not possible to reach conclusions about its efficacy.

"We want to make sure that the scalp can hold up to such cool temperatures over relatively long periods of time," he says. If the results are successful, the hospital will offer the device to all chemotherapy patients who want it.

Meanwhile, Shaare Zedek Hospital is offering the preventive treatment to its cancer patients who undergo chemotherapy.

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Visions of pre-1982 Lebanon

SOURCES close to Yasser Arafat answer queries about the closing of the pro-Jordanian paper *An-Nahar* with an assurance that the paper will be permitted to appear soon. Palestinian Authority planning chief Nabil Shaath, the smoothest among Arafat's "ministers" who can always be counted on to say what Westerners want to hear, has made it sound as if the whole matter was a mere technicality. All *An-Nahar* had to do was apply for a license, he said.

It was Arafat himself who made clear that the closing of the paper was neither a technicality nor an arbitrary step taken by the police, as Hanan Ashrawi, head of the Independent Palestinian Commission for Citizens' Rights, has implied. Arafat himself ordered the closing of the paper because it "hurt the Palestinian national interest." Needless to say, no example of what might have hurt Palestinian interests was given. A thorough search through the paper for what could have specifically offended Arafat yielded nothing, except articles supporting the Israel-Jordan Washington Declaration. Initially, Arafat himself supported the declaration.

Just as disturbing was the action taken against leading Palestinian journalist Daoud Kuttab, an Arafat supporter and a writer for the *Fatah* paper *Al-Quds*, who courageously signed a petition pleading with Arafat to allow *An-Nahar* to resume publication. *Al-Quds* owner Mahmoud Abu Zulf has banned his byline from the paper, though according to Kuttab he has not been fired.

Arafat has also shown his dictatorial proclivities by firing Mansour Shawa, his own appointee for Gaza mayor, for selecting a council which included Hamas members. To replace him, Arafat appointed Awai Shawa, who was willing to head a council handpicked by Arafat.

What these incidents make clear is that to expect democratic norms from Arafat is to indulge in daydreaming.

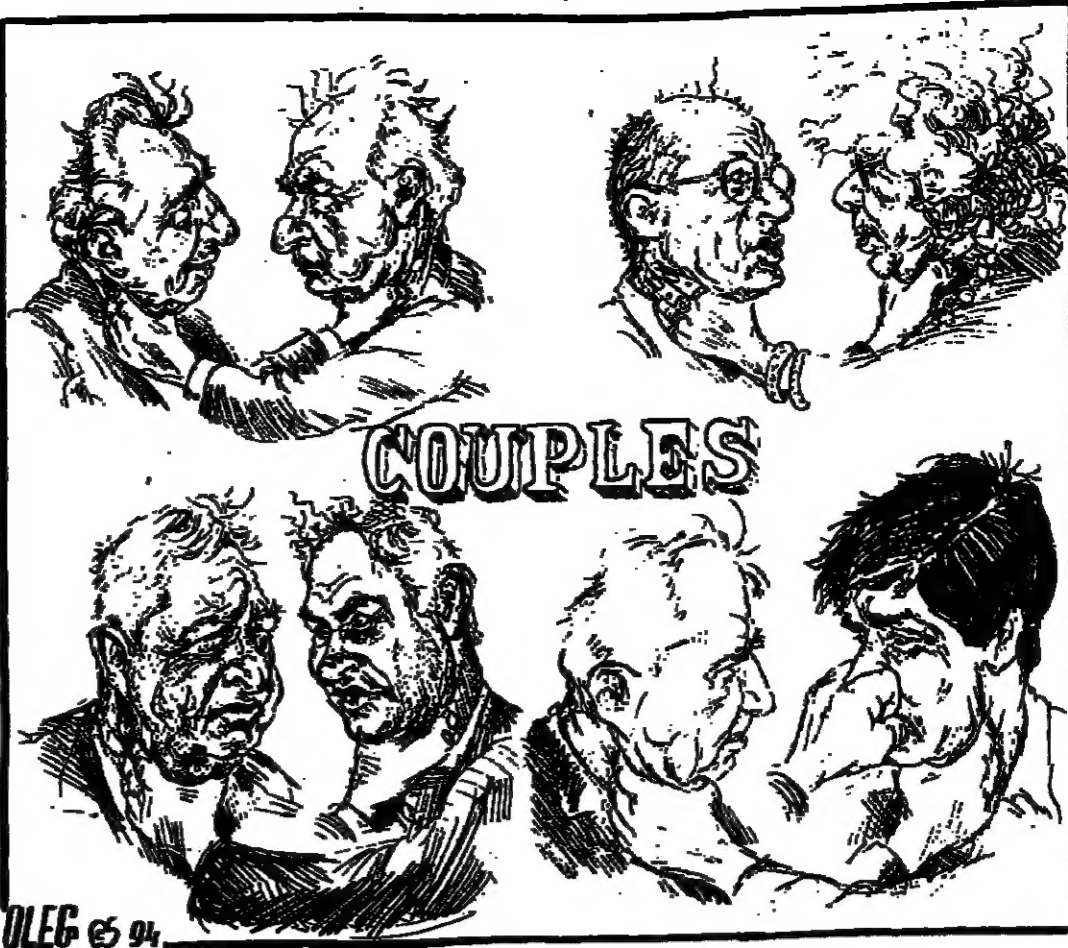
Many now prefer to ignore the PLO's conduct in southern Lebanon before the Israeli invasion, when the organization ran an autonomous mini-state which was unspeakably vicious and cruel even by Middle Eastern standards. But with blind optimism Arafat's boosters have assumed that once he became the ruler of his own state, he would undergo a complete metamorphosis. That he again rules by fear has been made clear not only by the order which caused *An-Nahar* to close, but by the trepidation with which Palestinians have reacted to this arbitrary trampling of their freedom.

The Association of Arab Journalists, like all other professional associations, has failed to protest. There have been no demonstrations of support for *An-Nahar*. And even those who condemned the closing were careful not to imply that their criticism was directed at "the president." Even *An-Nahar's* owner Othman Halak has kept silent, refraining from joining his own staff in signing the sycophantic petition pleading for *An-Nahar's* life. Only Nasser Nashashibi, the publisher of *Akhbar al-Balad*, a small weekly which was also shut down after its distributors were threatened by the Palestinian Police with bodily harm, had the guts to call a spade a spade. The action, he said, was an example of "thought terrorism" by the "the ruler of Gaza."

There is little Israel can do about all this. It has neither the authority nor the will to shape the character of the Palestinian Authority. It may believe, as the *New York Times* editorial put it on Friday, that "Mr. Arafat's peace with Israel does not, of course, depend on his tolerance for democracy."

But if Israel is insouciant about newspaper closings, it must be concerned about a PLO violation whose impact on "Arafat's peace" may be more immediate. Following the ambush Wednesday of a military patrol in the Jordan Rift Valley, which resulted in critical injuries to IDF soldier Vitali Rutenberg, a senior security official said that the self-rule area of Jericho has become a staging area for terrorist attacks. He asserted that scores of wanted terrorists are openly and freely moving about in the town. "These terrorists escape Judea and Samaria, where they feel endangered, and use the Jericho area as a base for their operations." All evidence, he said, points to the fact that the unit which ambushed the army patrol drove to Jericho and was never stopped at any checkpoint. Nor are the Palestinian Police doing anything to apprehend the terrorists. "What's more," he added, "the Israeli authorities are not pressing the Palestinian security forces to prevent these incidents."

It is one thing for Israel to underplay terrorist incidents to avoid raising public doubts about the success of the agreement with the PLO; it is quite another to let Jericho become a base from which armed units can attack Israelis with impunity. By keeping silent over this, the government is inviting the establishment of a Lebanon-like "Fatahland" in the self-rule areas. If it becomes anything like pre-1982 Lebanon, silencing newspapers will be the least of its offenses.



Shimon strikes again

RAEL JEAN ISAAC

ON May 4, 1995, the anniversary of Israel's independence. Foreign Minister Peres addressed the graduating class at the IDF's National Security College. Delivering the kind of groundbreaking speech the foreign media had become accustomed to; he boldly announced that Israel accepted the partition lines of 1947 as its legitimate boundaries.

There had been skepticism about Peres's ability to equal his major speech of July 1994. Then, addressing the leaders of the kibbutz movement, he declared that "Israel has recognized Syrian sovereignty over the Golan Heights time after time." Those with feebler memories seemed to recall that Israel had annexed the Golan in 1981. (In any event, in December 1994 Israel signed an agreement by which it dismantled settlements and left the Heights, with US "monitors" acting as a buffer.)

Even hardened newsmen were impressed by Peres's newest leap into the future (or was it past?). Who said there was no visionary leadership in the world today?

In his speech at the National Security College, Peres pointed out that Ben-Gurion had not merely accepted the UN partition but had lobbied vigorously for its passage and treated the UN vote as an enormous victory. No Israeli borders, Peres stressed, had ever had the weight and depth of international approval and hence of moral force enjoyed by those of 1947.

While world leaders were effusive in their praise for Peres's courage (even Peter Jennings offered a few seconds of favorable comment), and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations hailed this bold new gamble for peace, for several weeks following the speech, Israelis were divided and anxious.

Opponents objected that the 1947 borders meant that Israel would consist of three tiny enclaves separated by Arab territory.

ry; that most of Galilee would be gone; that Ashdod, Ashkelon and Beersheba would go to the Arabs; that Israel would lose sovereignty over all of Jerusalem; that indeed Israel would consist essentially of the cities of Haifa, Tel Aviv, Tiberies and Safed with their suburbs and a strip of the Negev. Such a

native to a political solution was total war. The Arabs were now ready to accept Israel in the 1947 borders - but in not an inch beyond them.

Within a matter of weeks, the opposition died down. To be sure, there continued to be demonstrations by those tiresome religious types who protested absolutely everything that had the word peace on it. But those people whom Prime Minister Rabin called "real Israelis" turned their attention to more pressing matters: making a living, following the lottery, planning their next vacation abroad, even snapping up a condo in Johannesburg, just in case.

Meanwhile, teams of negotiators met in Cairo, Amman, Damascus and at PLO headquarters at Orient House in Jerusalem to flesh out the details of the withdrawal and the timetable for Jewish resettlement.

And Shimon Peres? Far from basking in the success of his policies, he was tossing sleeplessly. For he was due to give another speech, this one to the World Zionist Organization. But how was he to astound the world yet again? Fortunately, his faithful deputy Yossi Beilin came to the rescue. Beilin reminded his chief of Chaim Weizmann's words at the 17th Zionist Congress in 1931, "I have no understanding of, and no sympathy for, the demand for a Jewish majority in Palestine."

What could be more legitimate, more morally authoritative, than for Israel's foreign minister to translate into policy the vision of the Zionist movement's revered long-time leader? Peres had his speech. He would propose the return of the Arab refugees to their homes in Israel. The world would gasp in amazement.

And soon negotiating committees would be meeting...

The writer, a member of the executive board of *Americans for a Safe Israel*, is the author of two books and numerous articles on Israeli politics.

Pollard: the US's Dreyfus

ARNOLD FORSTER

AS Jonathan Pollard celebrates his 40th birthday today, his supporters wonder if history may record his case as America's Dreyfus affair.

The two cases are, of course, different in at least one respect. Dreyfus was innocent and Pollard has admitted his guilt. But guilty of what? Unfortunately, with government officials falsely condemning Pollard of treason and other crimes he was never even accused of, the comparison to the Dreyfus case cannot be readily dismissed.

The tragedy of former defense secretary Les Aspin's flawed understanding of the Pollard case is that Aspin was one of the key people advising President Clinton on Pollard's petition for commutation. It was Aspin who made the outrageous charge, in a letter to the president, that Pollard tried to leak classified information in 14 letters from prison. (The Pentagon refused to show that letter to Pollard's counsel, or any of the letters allegedly containing classified information, so that the preposterous charges could be refuted.)

Aspin's recent comments at the Hebrew University, accusing Pollard of being "a traitor to his country" expose his ignorance of fundamental facts. Treason is clearly restricted to aiding the government or citizenry of a foreign country that is involved in an armed conflict with the US.

That Israel is not an enemy of the US but one of its closest allies was also not understood by Bobby Inman. Clinton's first choice to succeed Aspin as defense secretary. In his bizarre announcement withdrawing his nomination, Inman confirmed Pollard's long-held contention that the US had

withheld vital intelligence information from Israel.

Inman acknowledged, without apology, that he was so outraged that Israel had the temerity to take out Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor in June 1981, that he ordered re-

strictions on intelligence-sharing with the Israelis.

The moral dilemma Pollard faced in his work in Naval Intelligence was thus a direct consequence of Inman's attempt at re-shaping US policy toward Israel.

GIVEN the nature of the special US-Israel relationship and the fact that all the information supplied by Pollard related to third-party Arab states, the government did not accuse Pollard of acting with intent to injure the US. Nor was there any evidence by which the government could show that someone in Pollard's position would have had any reason to believe that the information he transmitted to Israel could cause injury to the US.

Indeed, nine years after Pollard's arrest, nobody, including Aspin, has given one specific ex-

ample of how Pollard hurt the US. But those in the defense and intelligence communities who wanted to put the squeeze on Pollard were not going to let the facts get in their way. And so he was made the fall guy, perhaps by recently convicted Soviet master spy Aldrich Ames himself, for somehow being responsible for the previously unexplained series of US intelligence mishaps in the Soviet Union in the mid- and late 1980s.

Of course, we now know that it was Ames who was responsible for, among other disasters, the collapse of the US intelligence apparatus and the compromising of all US informants in the Soviet Union. But instead of acknowledging that they either spread or were fooled by misinformation, government officials like Aspin continue to make damning accusations about Pollard that fly in the face of the truth.

Aspin is also entirely off base when he mangles the facts about Pollard's motive. The record shows that Pollard never asked for money in exchange for the information he believed Israel needed for its defense. In fact, for the first six months, Pollard did not receive a cent for his services. The idea of payment came from the Israelis.

Aspin's diatribe confirms what Pollard's supporters have long been arguing. The president relied on advisers who were grossly misinformed. Justice demands that the president immediately reconsider the facts of the Pollard case. Any fair appraisal will lead to the conclusion that Pollard has already paid his debt and that the time has come for his release.

The writer is a New York-based attorney.

Bogus wisdom

RICHARD HARWOOD

A contributor to the *Wilson Quarterly* reminds us: "Whatever else may be said about it, revisionism is scholarship's one dependable growth industry."

It enjoyed great prosperity between 1960 and 1990 as it swept across the intellectual landscape, "deconstructing" the conventional wisdom about virtually every aspect of modern life. It challenged the "goodness" of America, the social, sexual and political roles to which men and women historically had been assigned, the health of the environment, the premises of organized religion, the rationale for racial integration, the canons of higher education and the legitimacy of American liberalism. It constructed new concepts of oppression, racism, sexism and "sensitivity."

The news media, with recruits from the university meritocracies, became expert at spotting revisionist trends and were easy converts. A joke within the trade had it that we often discovered and gave heavy publicity to "trends" before they existed. In any case we became addicted to the popularization of revisionist theories which, cumulatively, became the load-bearing underpinnings of what is now called "political correctness."

Revisionist theories are a dime a dozen. And they are indiscriminately picked up by the press

Even now the revisionism industry has entered upon a new period of boom and prosperity. The conventional wisdom it attacks - i.e., "political correctness" invented by yesterday's revisionists - is a fat target that will take years to deflate. But the effort has begun. We see it daily in the news and editorial output of our media.

The theory of non-intervention, embraced by the left and spawned by wars in Vietnam and the Gulf, is under attack of late, not so much by the Helms wing of the Republican Party as by the left wing of the Democratic Party. The "freedom loving" flag wavers of the right have taken the isolationist high road: Haiti (or Rwanda or Bosnia or Somalia) is not worth the life of a single American boy. No more imperialist wars!

Newsweek takes note of media hysteria over "battered women" following the O. J. Simpson arrest. *The Atlantic Monthly* attempts in the current issue to explode another staple of the feminist critique - the "myth" that women receive inferior medical care compared with men and the further myth that medical research has a male-oriented bias. The author, Dr. Andrew G. Kadar of the UCLA School of Medicine, insists that women get more and better medical care and are the beneficiaries of more and better research than men.

BLACK HISTORY underwent considerable revision over the past 20 years with assertions and claims that the contributions of black Africans to science, medicine, engineering and other intellectual advances had been systematically ignored or degraded by Western historians. Early Egyptian culture and achievements - the building of the pyramids, for example - were said to be the products of black creativity and innovation. Other theorists, notably in the Nation of Islam, have sought to demonstrate the genetic superiority of the black race over the white. But confusion now reigns as a new crop of revisionists disputes these new renderings of history. One set of authors describes them as "flagrant falsification(s) of science in the service of Afrocentric chauvinism."

Tolson's point and the point of many of the new revisionists is that theories are a dime a dozen, that they are picked up almost indiscriminately by the press and that sometimes the most provocative theories are not based on real scholarship but on emotional and political inclinations that appeal to the same inclinations harbored by news people.

A few months ago at a colloquium on bias in the press, Malcolm Gladwell, who heads *The Washington Post's* bureau in New York City, talked about intellectual conformity at papers such as *The Post*, which have "assembled staffs to write on pressing national issues where everybody's national perspective is a carbon copy of everybody else's."

That is true at many of the large news organizations, which have grown unaccustomed to internal dissent or to political and intellectual nonconformity that cuts across the grain of academic fashion. That's why we often are conned into the popularization of bogus wisdom.

The writer is a former ombudsman of *The Washington Post*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CALL TO ARMS

Sir, - Recent remarks by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh throw into disarray the much maligned terms "liberal" and "progressive" that are used to describe this government of "doves" and its policies.

Following the terrorist attack on the Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Sneh remarked that Israel should "declare war" on Iran. The moral, humanitarian, and perhaps nuclear implications of such a move are frighteningly obvious. This remark was balanced by the comments of "hawkish, warmongering" politicians Rehavam Ze'evi and Rafael Eitan who thought it would be better to eliminate the terrorist leaders alone, and to avoid harming innocent people or even the victims' next of kin.

One can only guess what the UN/US reaction would have been if a minister in Shamir's government had made a remark like Sneh's. Perhaps the world's silence here stems from its confidence that Israel's current policies will leave it in no position to fight a war against anyone.

ALEXANDER KING
Sheffield, England.

MULISH LEADERS

Sir, - Susan Hattis Rolef in her article "Lewis Carroll Relationship," (*J.P.*, August 1) has hit the nail on the head. Her analogy of Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin as a mule and an ox being yoked to a plow is interesting. Perhaps she does not know that according to Halacha it is forbidden to yoke unlike animals to a plow. It is also forbidden to mate dissimilar species such as horse with a donkey to produce a mule. The ox is a slow, ponderous animal while the mule is stubborn. Is that the problem with the leadership of the country? Which is the ox and which is the mule? Perhaps we should have an early election to find out.

Jerusalem. YEKUTIEL BARRETTI

POOR MAINTENANCE

Sir, - A. Anhang, who wrote the letter "A better maintenance needed" (July 17), should go to Hasharon Mall in Netanya. There one can find clean toilets. But in the otherwise admirable design of this mall, the designer's protractor somehow slipped to allow those interested to look right through the Gents from the outside.

A grand clock dominates the interior. Alas, it has never been known to show the time, being either stopped altogether or an hour or two out. A digital clock, said to have been ordered a long time ago, never actually arrived. Nobody seems to be able to explain why an expensive clock installed some years ago, in this prestige development doesn't work, or to care two hoots anyhow. Why can't Israeli managements learn that efficiency resides in getting the small things right?

J.J. CHERNS
Netanya.

DEMAND FOR APOLOGY

Sir, - The outrage of the Israeli ambassador to Germany, Avi Primor, at the rampage through Buchenwald of some neo-Nazis made page 5 of *The Jerusalem Post* (July 26). Of course, the top news of the day was our embracing King Hussein and Jordan in the peace talks.

My father survived Buchenwald, so I can understand its meaning to Ambassador Primor. But King Hussein's troops looted and destroyed synagogues in our holy city, turned graves into latrines, and desecrated our holy sites.

Area't the memorials, graves and holy sites in our country at least as, if not more, important? Why doesn't the ambassador demand an apology from Jordan for what it did in our country, before condemning what non-Jews do in their country?

EPHRAIM SCHREIDMAN
Jerusalem.

NON-ZIONIST MERETZ

Sir, - If anyone had any doubt that the Meretz party is non-Zionist, the latest decision to come forth from the Meretz-controlled Education Ministry will remove all doubt.

The greatest success story of the modern Zionist movement, outside the creation of the State, was the revitalization of the Hebrew language as the living language of the Jewish people. Now the Education Ministry has proposed that, on an experimental basis, 12 schools in the country begin teaching the majority of its subjects in English. Obviously, if successful, the program would be expanded.

Meretz has complained of our observance of the Holocaust, has left no stone unturned in attempting to give away the Land of Israel, and has done everything in its power to destroy the Jewish.

The PLO's three "noes" can't be more anti-Zionist than the three "noes" of Meretz: (1) No to the people of Israel, (2) No to the Land of Israel, and (3) No to the language of Israel.

RA'ANANA. LEWIS ALSTER

SCAPEGOAT

Sir, - Hitler needed a scapegoat for all the ills of his society, so he blamed the Jews.

Arafat, responding to his first crisis is Gaza, accused "elements in the Israeli army of conspiring with Jewish settlers to provoke the violence!"

The settlers have become second-class citizens in Israel and Arafat has found his "scapegoat."

Did the settlers have anything to do with the recent riot in Gaza? Of course not, but I am not surprised by Arafat's remark, since the present heads of government in Israel are setting the tone and trying to blame the settlers as obstacles to peace.

RUTH NUSSBACHER
New York.

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Photography during the graveyard shift

ON CAMERA
DAVID BRAUNER

If photograph means "written with light," then night photography seems to be a contradiction in terms.

Not quite.

If there's light to see by, there's also light to photograph by.

As day fades into night, the human eye loses the ability to discern color. The world becomes monochromatic, visible only in shades of gray and black.

Due to the presence of artificial and some natural light after sunset, one can continue to take pictures.

At every stage, the process of night photography is challenging, exciting, even a touch addictive.

First the world itself is thrown into a new and different kind of light. It may be eerie, gaudy or romantic.

Looking at night negatives is another curiosity. Sources of light like street lamps, neon signs or the moon are recorded as black blobs, often with strange, spiked aureoles.

The print reveals aspects of the night that the eye factors out. Movements appear as ghostly shadows. Color pictures may take on the purple, blue or green filtration seen in sci-fi and horror films. Car headlights come out as long streaks or traffic trails without the cars.

In many ways the best time for night photography is at dusk or, for the most dedicated, at dawn. Throughout twilight time, exposure times are far shorter than after dark. If you are steady, you can still hand-hold your camera and get a sharp picture.

As for equipment, you will need a camera that can handle long exposures, i.e., one that has a B (bulb) or T (time) on the speed dial allowing the shutter to be held open as long as necessary. That rules out most compact cameras,

although some are equipped with a "night mode" facility.

Also, a tripod and a cable release are essentials for the graveyard shift. Without a three-legged friend, "camera shake" resulting in blurred pictures is unavoidable.

But even with a tripod, try to stay away from heavily traveled roads and bridges. And don't forget a penlight in order to see the dials.

Faster rated films (ISO/ASA 200 or 400) and faster lenses around f/2 are recommended, though not essential.

Now that we're equipped and the sun is down, the first problem is exposure. Start by taking a meter reading from the highlight area of the composition, for example, the splash of lamplight (not directly into the bulb), an illuminated shop window or floodlit building.

Next move along to the shadowy areas.

Set your camera for an average of the two and take the first picture.

It is important to take two or three more frames of the same scene at increments of one, two or even three added stops, i.e., f/5.6, f/4, f/2. Each stop doubles the amount of light reaching the film.

It is also advisable to try one or two stops under, because light meters can easily be fooled at night.

If depth of field or a longer exposure, say for traffic trails, is important, increase the time in a geometric progression, e.g., 1 sec., 2 sec., 4 sec.

Now for one more complication: reciprocity law failure. Because film is geared for average daylight conditions, it reacts strangely to long exposures. Without being too technical, times of one second or more require an added f-stop or two of exposure.

Reciprocity can also produce strange casts in some color materials. But these can actually enhance the quality of the picture, perhaps adding to its spookiness.

If all the fiddling sounds too much, here are some suggested times based on ISO/ASA 100 at f/5.6: fairgrounds and amusement parks, 1/2 - 1 sec.; floodlit buildings and fireworks, 2 sec.; cityscapes at night, 15 sec.; city-



Car headlights come out as long streaks, also known as traffic trails, and the light from street lamps appears as spiked aureoles, in photographs taken at night. (David Brauner)

scapes just after dark, 1/30 sec.; neon signs, 1/15 sec., and moonlit scenes, 4 mins.

For faster ISO/ASA 200 film simply halve the times; for ISO/ASA 400 film, divide by four.

Got it? But remember, the operative word is "suggested." No two scenes are alike. Natural im-

pediments like haze, mist and rain, while bringing atmosphere to your pictures, also alter light intensities.

The key to night photography is experience and experimentation. Chances are you will not get it right the first time. But then again, it gets dark every night.

Aristobulos the dog makes neighbor bark up wrong tree

KISHON'S KEYHOLE
EPHRAIM KISHON

At the other end of our suburb, right next to the highway, there is a small cluster of luxurious two-family villas framed by gardens. Until now we were convinced that this neighborhood was nothing less than paradise on earth, but after the Aristobulos affair we are no longer so sure.

What actually happened?

What happened was that in one of the villas there lived Opaz Mayer, music teacher, and Yehoshua Spiegel, clerk. The two men and their families immediately hit it off on the wrong foot and did their level best to remove each other from the common property. They emptied tons of garbage on each other's gardens, cut their antenna wire, and it is said that Opaz Mayer once even attempted to wire up Spiegel's bathtub to the high-tension wire.

The situation became even more critical when Yehoshua Spiegel realized that as long as Mrs. Spiegel worked, his whole salary was being gobbled up by the Department of Internal Revenue; therefore he resigned, and ever since only the woman works, while he is at home all day long bursting with energy and repressed initiative.

It was obvious to everybody that one of the two neighbors would have to leave. The question was, whose nerves would snap first, and the betting was three to one in Opaz Mayer's favor.

So far this is a fairly routine story that could happen in any block of apartments where Jews live. But one cloudy day events took an historic turn. Namely, the Spiegels acquired a dog by the name of Aristobulos.

He was not a big dog. On the contrary he was quite small, but his bark had all the characteristics necessary to drive an ordinary neighbor out of his mind, to say nothing of a neighbor who was also a music teacher with perfect hearing. Besides, Aristobulos always barked at the most inconvenient hours - that is, at 5:15 a.m., between 2 and 4 in the afternoon when Mr. Mayer was taking a nap on the sofa, and again at midnight and between 3:30 and 4 a.m.

On the third day of the dog's appearance in the arena, during the regular afternoon concert, Mrs. Mayer came out into the garden and from there broadcast the following warning in the general direction of the Spiegels' house: "Listen, curb that monster if you know what's good for you. Otherwise, so help me, my husband will shoot him!"

Nor was this an empty threat, because the whole neighborhood knew that Opaz Mayer kept a hunting rifle at home. Therefore, Mrs. Spiegel took the warning to heart, and ever since, whenever Aristobulos started his nonstop barking, she immediately appealed to him in a soothing voice as follows: "Quiet, Aristobulos! You are disturbing Mr. Mayer. Aren't you ashamed of yourself? Quiet! Sh-sh-sh!"

But the dog did not quiet down. On the contrary he stepped up the decibels, as if trying to demonstrate his belief in the freedom of barking. So Mr. Mayer wrote his legal adviser and requested the protection of the law against this four-legged disaster, but strangely enough it appears that the lawyer took Aristobulos's side.

He replied to Mr. Mayer that according to the law it was every citizen's right to keep a barking dog at home, and there was no clause in any law which defines the kind of bark or its timing.

What else could Mr. Mayer do? He got up one moonless night, grabbed his rifle and set up an ambush behind a clump of trees, waiting for Aristobulos's inevitable exit.

But the dog only barked at the customary hours (2; 3:30; 5:15)

and did not come out. From time to time Mr. Mayer thought he heard the dog scratching at the door and whining disconsolately, but his masters did not open the door, partly out of cruelty, partly because they sensed the danger lurking out there.

The next two nights were exact replicas of the first. The dog barked and stayed indoors. But Mr. Mayer lost patience and sneaked up to the window of the Spiegels' bedroom to check into this physiological mystery. Opaz Mayer pressed his nose against the windowpane and looked - and could hardly believe his eyes.

What he saw was this: Mr. Spiegel lay on his bed, a bored expression on his face - and barked. Next to him Mrs. Spiegel dozed fitfully, repeating from time to time the following automatic message: "Quiet, Aristobulos! You don't let Mr. Mayer sleep, Quiet!"

Mr. Mayer's first impulse was to shoot the sonofabitch, but he then took hold of himself, went straight to the police and related the whole shocking story to the duty officer. The officer listened attentively, then awoke and asked, "So what?"

"Man!" Opaz Mayer roared. "That sonofabitch ruins my hearing and has not let me sleep a wink for a whole week!"

"Sorry," the officer answered. "I can only act against loudspeakers blaring after midnight. I cannot prevent anyone from barking, except if he does it while illegally pasting up posters. As a matter of fact, this comes within the jurisdiction of the municipality."

So Mr. Mayer went home and next morning, after Aristobulos had awakened him at 5:15, hurried to his lawyer and pleaded before him that Yehoshua Spiegel was keeping a self-dog in his house. The lawyer consulted his books and after a while gave his client a totally negative legal opinion.

"In the British Mandatory law there is absolutely nothing which forbids the imitating of animal voices. What's more, Ottoman law even prescribes the fee to be paid a person employed as watch-dog. So the only solution for us is to lodge a complaint against him because he has not applied for a permit to keep a dog in his house."

The astute lawyer was as good as his word. The very next morning he submitted a complaint against Yehoshua Spiegel for not paying the dog tax on himself and demanded the dog's immediate arrest.

But he was informed then and there that he was badly mistaken, because the tax had indeed been paid for a whole year in advance on behalf of a pedigreed dog of Scandinavian breed by the name of Aristobulos the First.

In the meantime the barking grew louder by the hour; it was as if Aristobulos realized that this was the final battle.

Mr. Mayer made a last desperate effort and informed the minister of health that, judging by his voice, his neighbor Aristobulos was a rabid dog whose destruction in the public interest should not be delayed any longer. A government veterinarian was immediately dispatched to our neighborhood, gave Yehoshua Spiegel a thorough check-up, issued him a clean bill of health, and then the Ministry of Health debited Mr. Mayer with the expense of the examination.

That did it. Early this month the Mayers pulled up stakes and moved north. Since then this is again a quiet neighborhood. According to radical circles here, Mr. Mayer ought to have barked back. But naturally it is very easy to dispense advice, but rather difficult to bark a duet.

Translated by Yohanan Goldman

Early US consuls to Jerusalem had unexpected job

THERE AND THEN
SHARA SHAPIRO

AMERICAN consuls in Jerusalem a century ago did not realize, when they applied for the job, how dull it would be.

Boredom was particularly unbearable for those who grew up in the effervescent society of the New World. And the necessity to maintain the style required by their status only added to their frustration. No wonder they generally cut their stay short.

The careers of the 16 American consuls to Jerusalem from 1857 to 1914 are examined by Prof. Ruth Kark (of the Hebrew University) and Joseph Glass in the 70th issue of *Cathedra*, the Yed Ben-Zvi publication devoted to the history of Eretz Yisrael.

Very few were professional foreign-service men. Generally, their interests lay in the realms of religion or archeology, or they were simply looking for a salaried position to supplement their dwindling finances.

John Warren Gorham, a physician and Harvard graduate, became the first officially installed American consul in 1857. When he hosted the Fourth of July celebrations, the Turkish military chief in Jerusalem refused to allow the customary 21-gun salute in honor of foreign representatives, arguing that the United States was headed by a president, not a king.

Gorham was firm, however, and threatened to take the issue to the sultan; the military chief gave in. But incidents requiring such action were few. During his stay in Jerusalem, Gorham took to drinking.

His successor was something of an adventurer. William R. Page was a New Englander whose father dealt with steamboats. Page took one such craft across the Atlantic, but lost it when it was wrecked off the Moroccan coast. Despite this, he reached Constantinople, where he remained and tried to do business.

We are told that he married an English girl of the Churchill family. When he returned to the US, he operated a seafaring business from Norfolk, but lost money. Page then applied for the post of consul-general in Constantinople, but had to content himself with a posting to Jerusalem. Barely a year later he was suspended, following accusations that he was taking money for extending American protection. Under the "capitulations" regime of the Ottoman Empire, foreign agents were invaluable. According to Kark, Page maintained that this was common practice, and that the consul-general in Constantinople was doing the same for "false Americans" - that is, Jews.

Rather than being prosecuted, however, Page was promoted to Port Said.

The universal corruption shocked Franklin Olcott, who was next to assume the post in Jerusalem. Olcott was a scholar with a special interest in Oriental studies, but the Americans wanted him to develop commercial ties. In this he failed dismally: American money and American goods were not accepted in Palestine, he reported.

Albert Rhodes of Pittsburgh was the first career diplomat to serve here. His observations were

far from diplomatic. In his book *Jerusalem As It Is*, published in London in 1865, Rhodes mocks the natives, the missionaries and the monks. Nor did he have a particularly high opinion of the Jews, particularly those who relied on *halukka* subsidies. He was aware of the attempts to effect a change in their position by developing agriculture and trade, but did not believe they would succeed.

Rhodes was fluent in French: his novel, *Un Voyage Sentimental Sur Le Jourdain*, was published by a respectable Parisian literary monthly. He asked to be transferred to a French-speaking country, but was sent to Liverpool instead. He ended his career as American representative in The Hague.

Victor Beauboucher was not American; apparently, he never applied for American citizenship. He reported on the Civil War for a Belgian newspaper, and while serving as a volunteer in the northern army, lost a leg in battle. The Jerusalem he discovered was different from what he expected, he admitted in his dispatches to the District of Columbia Center. There was a wide interest in the place from tourists, he wrote; the consulate could help the visitors, he suggested.

But there was also some real consular work for him to handle. George Adams, of New England, arrived at the head of a 157-men-

ber group which planned to establish a settlement near Jaffa. There was also the case of Sarah Steinberg, a Jewish orphan whose soul was fought over by the Jewish community and by Christian missionaries. We are not told why, but the Jewish leaders exerted pressure to have Beauboucher resign.

The country may yet become a thriving center, reported Richard Beardsly, a student of international law who became consul in 1870. All that was necessary was a sound government that would protect its inhabitants instead of robbing them, he believed. Beardsly extended a protective hand to many Jews, in particular to Simon Benman, who planned to establish a settlement north of Tiberias. Beardsly, too, was accused of bribery - a common accusation in the factional Orient. He asked for a more remunerative post and was transferred to Alexandria.

Frank S. DeHass, a theologian from New York, met Sir Moses Montefiore while the latter was visiting in Jerusalem.

According to another consul, Joseph G. Wilson, a journalist from Iowa, the local guides had a poor grasp of English or French and "just do not distinguish between fact and fable."

The longest-serving consul was Selah Merrill of Connecticut, who completed three full terms. Merrill opposed the idea of a Jewish state, arguing that the results of the efforts made over the previous 15 years indicated that the Jews did not seem particularly eager to settle in Palestine. Of the 430 families living in Jewish colonies, 255

depended on the Rothschild family to survive, he noted.

Edwin Sherman Wallace, a Pennsylvania preacher, knew better: Palestine, he wrote in the late 1890s, will be held by a people ready to restore it to the productive period of yore, and the settlers will be Jews. They would be ready to come if their lives and property were protected.

Probably the most colorful among this batch of Americans in Jerusalem was Warner Cresson. He was the first to be nominated as consul in 1844, but the appointment was recalled less than a year later. This was due to his having issued protection certificates before his appointment was sanctioned by the Sublime Porte, leading to complaints from the American consul in Beirut.

Cresson was from a well-to-do Philadelphia family. Though raised in the Quaker tradition, he severely criticized the Quakers, accusing them of succumbing to wealth, arrogance and wastefulness.

He believed that redemption would come when the Jews regained their homeland. His pamphlet "Jerusalem, the Center and Joy of the Whole Earth" expounds the thesis. After he formally embraced Judaism, he went to the US to wind up his affairs, and was nagged by his wife and son who claimed he was insane. A famous court battle ensued, resulting in Cresson being cleared and returning to Jerusalem where he married a Sephardi woman who bore him two children. When he died he was buried with great honor on the Mount of Olives.

Horse lore gives English a bit of color

HEADS 'N' TAILS
DYORA BEN SHAUL

HORSES make for a colorful English language. A clear victor "wins hands down." This refers to a winning jockey who, clearly ahead of all competition, drops his hands (with the reins in them) as he crosses the finish line.

A winner who barely made it is said to have "won by a nose," since a photo finish may show that only the nose of one horse is in front of the other's. A third type of winner "wins by a nod" - by sheer luck. When horses are running, their heads rise or drop with each stride. The horse whose head happens to be down, or "on the nod," will show up on a photo finish as the winner.

To "ride roughshod" is a term of war. War horses were often shod with spiked "rough" shoes to help them maintain their footing. To be trodden upon by such an animal was worse than to be run down by an ordinary horse; to "ride roughshod" implies a devastating ruthlessness.

"Hitchhike" is from a time

when the horse was the usual mode of transportation. Often two people would set out on a journey with one horse. "A" would ride for a prearranged distance while "B" followed on foot. Then "A" would dismount, hitch the horse and hike to the next point. Meanwhile, "B" would

catch up to the horse, mount it and ride on, passing "A." In this way they hitchhiked all the way to their destination.

The term was adopted when the car came on the scene: Journeys were usually short and people would get a ride for a short distance and then hike on until the next ride came.

Another car term, "tailgate," comes from "tail gate," referring to a horse whose habit was to follow another horse too closely.

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August 7, 1994

Notes

BETTER LATE
THAN LATER:

Since April the rivers of Rwanda have been rivers of blood. The blood has been mostly the blood of Tutsis. The terror visited on these people is not a natural disaster: it is a political program, an expression of government policy, an expression, that is, of the Hutu determination to exterminate their long-time ethnic rivals. Whenever and wherever it was truly needed during these last months, the UN walked away, suspending even the supply of food and medicines to refugees. And while the massacres were being carried out, Western governments wrung their hands. Among the most exercised hand-wringers was our own government, which seems to believe, about Rwanda, too,

that gestures save lives. Finally, on July 15, the United States "acted." The president announced that we were suspending diplomatic relations with the government of Rwanda: "The United States cannot allow representatives of a regime that supports genocidal massacre to remain on our soil." The problem with Clinton's expulsion is that the cruel government whose representatives he was expelling no longer existed. It had fallen apart and deserted the capital. The tides of war had shifted, and the Hutus were in flight. The Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Liberation Front was "liberating" the country. Liberation, of course, usually comes with murder.

Riot Relief:

On July 17 at least 400 Palestinians from Gaza stormed the checkpoints with Israel in an effort to get in the country. But unlike those 20,000 other Gazans who were being processed in an orderly if tedious manner, the rioters had no work permits to allow them across the frontier. This was the second time in less than a week that such a mob had rioted. Of course, the rioters said they wanted to get work in Israel. They also knew that they couldn't, least of all through such an act of force. No more than any other country, but with far greater justification, was Israel about to let in hundreds of stray illegals just because they had succeeded in getting past their own sentries. It's not clear who mobilized these throngs. What is clear, however, is that their purpose was not to get jobs at all. It was to provoke exactly what was provoked, which is to say, violence. Two Palestin-

ians were killed and about 100 Israelis and Palestinians wounded. The New York Times reports that as many as 150 Israeli buses, there to carry Palestinians with permits to their jobs, were torched. The two big players in the Gaza game see themselves as winners: The Islamic extremists of Hamas point to these incidents as signs that the peace negotiations have brought Palestinians little relief; the PLO thinks that such disorder will induce Israel to make ever greater concessions. Yasser Arafat routinely blames Israel for the extremities in the territories. "Israel has destroyed the infrastructure of Gaza," he has charged, as if there were an infrastructure there before 1967. The Palestinians wanted a divorce from Israel. They now have it. But the divorce does not come with alimony or obligations. Maybe their rich cousins will help.

B.S.: If you think newspapers publish Stone Age blather only in op-eds only by soldiers of the religious right, check out the July 17 installment of the comic strip "B.C." In the first panel of the strip, artist Johnny Hart shows a caveman scribbling a message to a pen pal across the ocean: "Is it true that over there you have freedom of religion?" In the last panel, the caveman gets a response: "Yes — and if the hotshots in the black robes have their way, we'll soon be free of it altogether." Earlier this year, the comic strip "For Better or For Worse" was attacked for featuring a character's homosexuality — a story line that won artist Lynn Johnston a Pulitzer nomination for editorial cartooning. Forty newspapers pulled the strip for the duration of the story, and nineteen cancelled the strip altogether. How many papers were bashing him for politicizing the comics? Not many, we suspect.

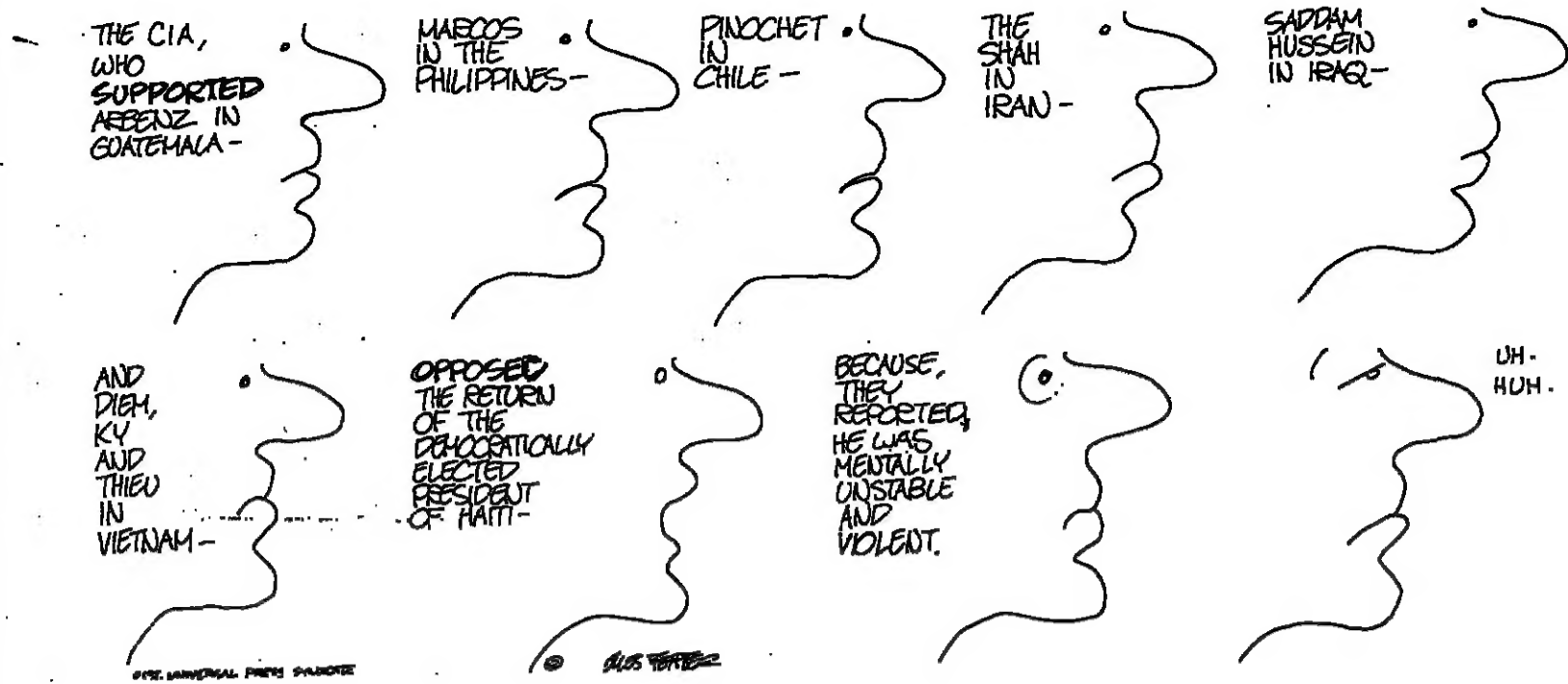
The Amalfi Host:

Like thousands of other upper-middle-class American families, the Clintons spent part of July in Europe. And while Dad did the important business, Mom and daughter did the sights. They visited Positano and Amalfi, window-shopped for designer sunglasses with Mrs. Berlusconi and paid a call on Gore Vidal, who, with his grand villa, is the leading expatriate grandee in Ravello. Now, what interests might Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Vidal share? Surely it cannot be his excessive and amply documented anti-Semitism, which derives from the ugliest formulations of post-World War I Vienna and Berlin. Jewish citizens of the United States, are for example, in his eyes, just residents in the "host country," (unlike, say, an American in Italy). Of course, he also despises Christianity — but that's not least because it was founded by Jews. Vidal's last novel, *Live From Golgotha*, has Jesus joyously characterized himself as a "twentieth-century Zionist terrorist." The

writer's rancors extend also to Asians, who, he seems to believe, want to overwhelm us simply because "we" are white. But then, those rancors seem to apply to almost everyone who has risen in America but does not descend from his own "before Ellis Island" stock. This, Mrs. Clinton might note, includes the president himself, whom Vidal, in an article in *GO*, unfavorably compared to FDR: Roosevelt's great strength, he wrote, was "the aristocrat's self-confidence," while Clinton's great weakness is his "nervous eagerness to serve his numerous betters." Vidal does think that the president possesses at least one asset, which is "a perfect lack of principle." Still, he told *Inside Media* last year, "There will be no differences between the Clinton administration and the Bush administration." Mrs. Clinton, as is well-known, is not exactly blind to enemies. What on earth drew her to make this haughty hater a friend?

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Op Ed

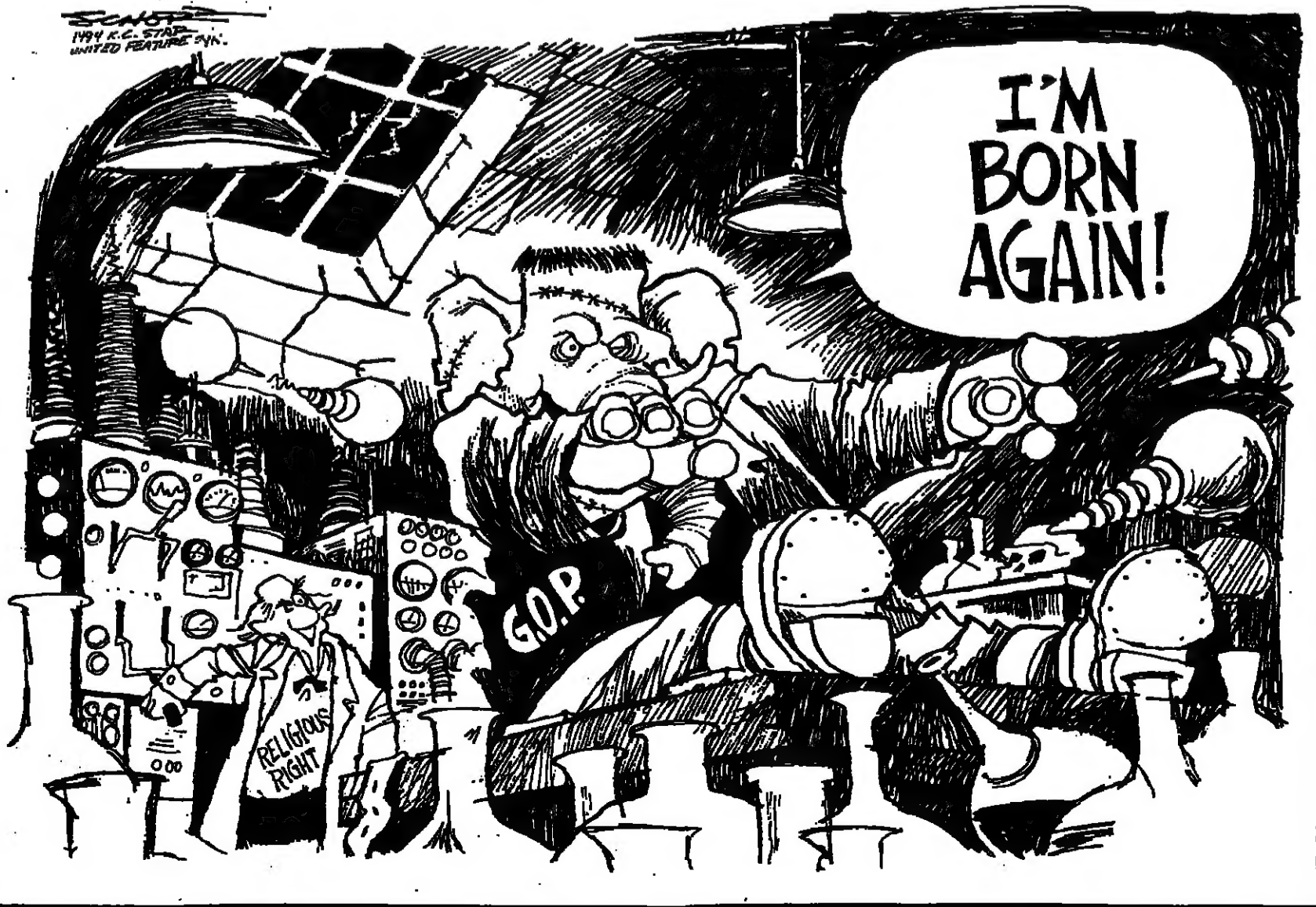
Demagoguery in America

Sometime in the late '80s or early '90s, a sword began to get around that the "post-ideological" hour in American culture had arrived. Not so fast. Americans are a creed-intoxicated people. First principles are not the fashions of American politics, they are the foundations. So it is not altogether a bad thing that the religious right is stirring again. There are matters of policy, after all, that cannot be philosophically finessed. It was inevitable that the election of a Democrat to the White House, and a philosophically dodgy Democrat, would animate the religious right. Oliver North's candidacy in Virginia, and the steady successes of the movement at the local level of politics are measures of that animation. But the defeat of the right in 1992 also provoked it to a coarseness that brings to mind the lowest moments in the history of American demagoguery. Jerry Falwell recently secured his place in that history with a videotape that accused President Clinton of arranging the murder of an Arkansas gunsmith who was on the trail of one of the former governor's alleged trysts; and Pat Robertson is close behind, with a videotape suggesting that Vincent Foster was murdered. (This was not exactly what Tertullian had in mind when he instructed Christians to believe the absurd.) The rhetorical violence of the religious right is extraordinary. Pat Robertson: "Just like what Nazi Germany did to the Jews, so liberal America is now doing to the evangelical Christians." Jerry Falwell: "Modern U.S. Supreme Courts have raped the Constitution and raped the Christian faith and raped the churches." Randall

Terry: "I want you to let a wave of intolerance wash over you. I want you to let a wave of hatred wash over you. Yes, hate is good." William Dannemeyer: "The homosexual blitzkrieg has been better planned and executed than Hitler's." Donald Wildmon: "If the people who control the networks in Hollywood were 59 percent Christian and if they were only 1 percent as anti-Semitic as the networks currently are anti-Christian, there would be a massive public outcry." (Wildmon's mock scientific bigotry has a special charm, as in his finding that "non-Christian values were shown at the rate of 12.2 per programming hour, while Christian values were aired at an average of 4.48 per programming hour.") The national conversation, as they like to say at Hilton Head, is getting pretty unpleasant. Some of the sterling sentences just quoted are taken from *The Religious Right*, a remarkable monograph recently issued by the Anti-Defamation League. (This report should establish once and for all the ADL's commitment to a tolerant and pluralistic America.) That monograph notes that there are about 30 million Americans who call themselves evangelicals and fundamentalists. There are a greater number of Americans, certainly, who call their politics Christian. It is important to stipulate, therefore, what many liberals fail to stipulate: that not all believers are inquisitors. Religion in politics is not religion *tout court*. And the teaching of exclusiveness that characterizes all the monotheistic faiths is not, except in the hands of haters, the teachings of hate. The religious right has the right, and the duty, to make its views known. And yet its conflation of religion with morality is pre-

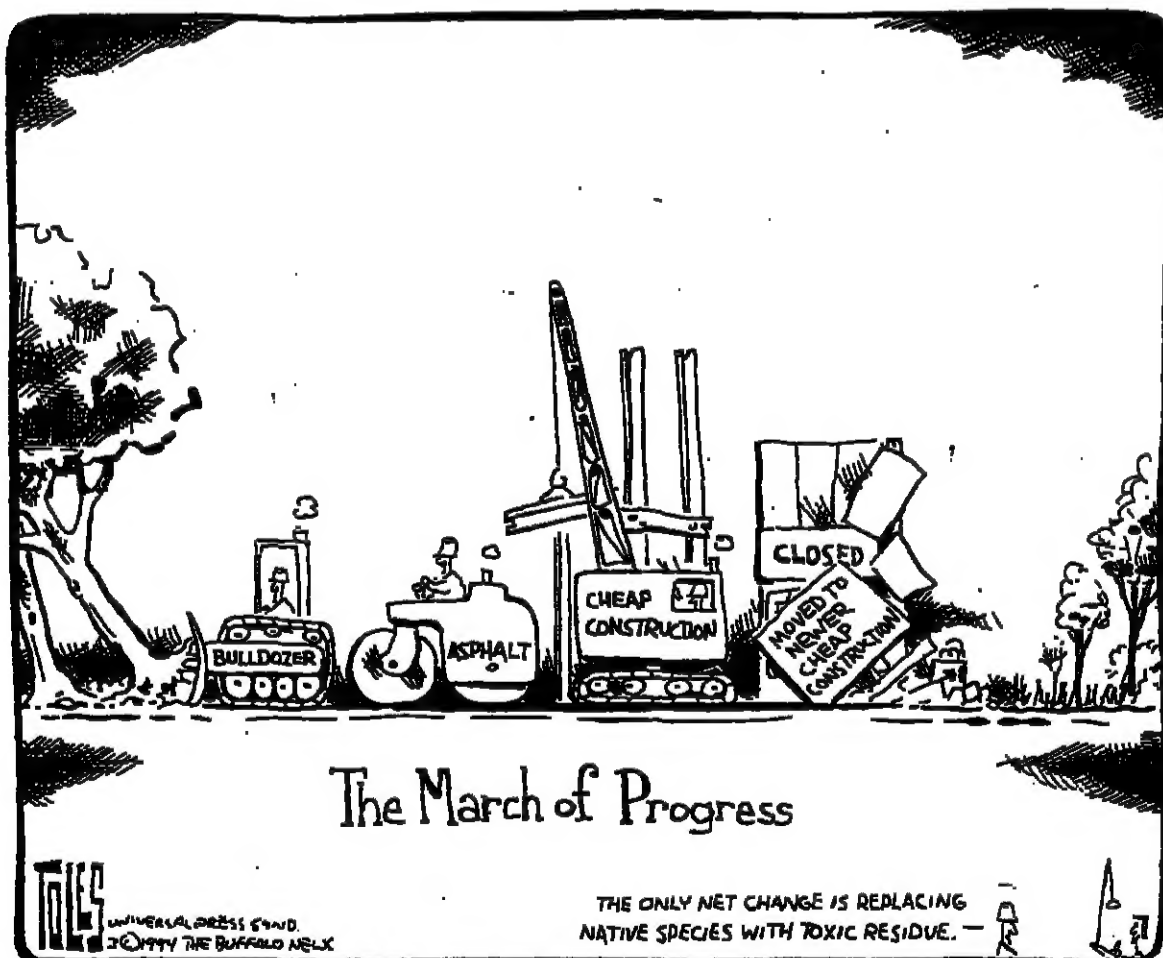
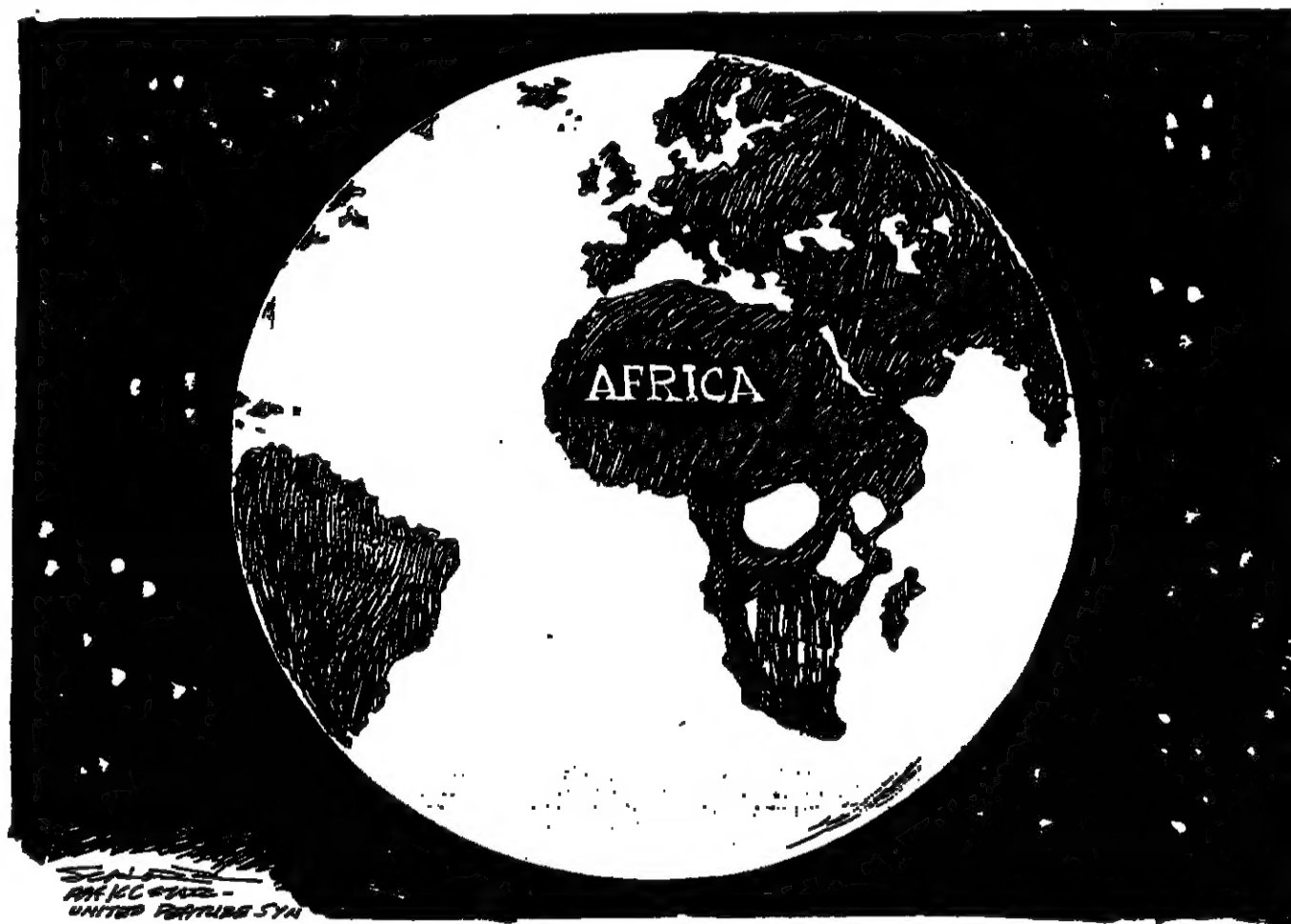
posterous, as the decent lives of secular conservatives show. There is also something pathetic about its inability to understand the nature of the opposition. The opposition is not, in the words of the pharisaical Patrick Buchanan, "Christian-bashing." No, the stumbling block for the godless in an open, liberal polity is not Christian views. It is Christian reasons. Religious reasons will not persuade or compel the nonreligious. Consider the question of abortion. For some Americans not to have abortions, it is not enough that other Americans believe in God. They, the ones considering abortion, must believe in God, too; or they must be given different reasons not to have an abortion, reasons that have meaning within their framework of meaning, which is a secular framework. There are secular reasons not to recommend abortion, and those are the reasons that must be debated, if the opposition to abortion is to be more than a mere report of somebody else's uncertainty. The intensity of a conviction, moreover, says nothing about its merit. You may be religious about life, but I may be "religious" (the word itself a metaphor for intensity of conviction) about choice. Liberals must not take the occasion of religious demagoguery to confirm themselves in their dogma that the godless have nothing to learn from the godful. But the religious demagoguery must stop. "We find it very troubling that President Clinton is using his Christianity to validate his public policies," the head of the Christian Coalition recently observed. Metaphysician, heal thyself.

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EDITORIAL
CARTOONS

Cohen and Solomon

Remembering the
Tonkin Gulf

Thirty years ago, it all seemed very clear.

"American Planes Hit North Vietnam After Second Attack on Our Destroyers; Move Taken to Halt New Aggression," announced a *Washington Post* headline on Aug. 5, 1964.

That same day, the front page of *The New York Times* reported: "President Johnson has ordered retaliatory action against gunboats and 'certain supporting facilities in North Vietnam' after renewed attacks against American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin."

But there was no "second attack" by North Vietnam — no "renewed attacks against American destroyers." By reporting official claims as absolute truths, American journalism opened the floodgates for the bloody Vietnam War.

A pattern took hold: continuous government lies passed on by pliant mass media... leading to over 50,000 American deaths and millions of Vietnamese casualties.

The official story was that North Vietnamese torpedo boats launched an "unprovoked attack" against a U.S. destroyer on "routine patrol" in the Tonkin Gulf on Aug. 2 — and that North Vietnamese PT boats followed up with a "de-

but black water and American fire power."

In 1965, Lyndon Johnson commented: "For all I know, our Navy was shooting at whales out there."

But Johnson's deceitful speech of Aug. 4, 1964, won accolades from editorial writers. The president, proclaimed *The New York Times*, "went to the American people last night with the somber facts." *The Los Angeles Times* urged Americans to "face the fact that the Communists, by their attack on American vessels in international waters, have themselves escalated the hostilities."

An exhaustive new book, *The War Within: America's Battle Over Vietnam*, begins with a dramatic account of the Tonkin Gulf incidents. In an interview, author Tom Wells told us that American media "described the air strikes that Johnson launched in response as merely 'tit for tat' — when in reality they reflected plans the administration had already drawn up for gradually increasing its overt military pressure against the North."

Why such inaccurate news coverage? Wells points to the media's "almost exclusive reliance on U.S. government officials as sources of information" — as

"But there was no 'second attack' by North Vietnam — no 'renewed attack against American destroyers.' By reporting official claims as absolute truths, American journalism opened the floodgates for the bloody Vietnam War."

liberate attack" on a pair of U.S. ships two days later.

The truth was very different.

Rather than being on a routine patrol Aug. 2, the U.S. destroyer Maddox was actually engaged in aggressive intelligence-gathering maneuvers — in sync with coordinated attacks on North Vietnam by the South Vietnamese navy and the Laotian air force.

"The day before, two attacks on North Vietnam... had taken place," writes scholar Daniel C. Hallin. Those assaults were "part of a campaign of increasing military pressure on the North that the United States had been pursuing since early 1964."

On the night of Aug. 4, the Pentagon proclaimed that a second attack by North Vietnamese PT boats had occurred earlier that day in the Tonkin Gulf — a report cited by President Johnson as he went on national TV that evening to announce a momentous escalation in the war: air strikes against North Vietnam.

But Johnson ordered U.S. bombers to "retaliate" for a North Vietnamese torpedo attack that never happened.

Prior to the U.S. air strikes, top officials in Washington had reason to doubt that any Aug. 4 attack by North Vietnam had occurred. Cables from the U.S. task force commander in the Tonkin Gulf, Captain John J. Herrick, referred to "freak weather effects," "almost total darkness" and an "overzealous sonarman" who "was hearing ship's own propeller beat."

One of the Navy pilots flying overhead that night was squadron commander James Stockdale, who gained fame later as a POW and then Ross Perot's vice presidential candidate. "I had the best seat in the house to watch that event," recalled Stockdale a few years ago, "and our destroyers were just shooting at phantom targets — there were no PT boats there.... There was nothing there."

well as "reluctance to question official pronouncements on 'national security issues.'"

Daniel Hallin's classic book *The "Uncensored War"* observes that journalists had "a great deal of information available which contradicted the official account [of Tonkin Gulf events]; it simply wasn't used. The day before the first incident, Hanoi had protested the attacks on its territory by Laotian aircraft and South Vietnamese gunboats."

What's more, "it was generally known... that 'covert' operations against North Vietnam, carried out by South Vietnamese forces with U.S. support and direction, had been going on for some time."

In the absence of independent journalism, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution — the closest thing there ever was to a declaration of war against North Vietnam — sailed through Congress on Aug. 7. (Two courageous senators, Wayne Morse of Oregon and Ernest Gruening of Alaska, provided the only "no" votes.) The resolution authorized the president "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

The rest is tragic history.

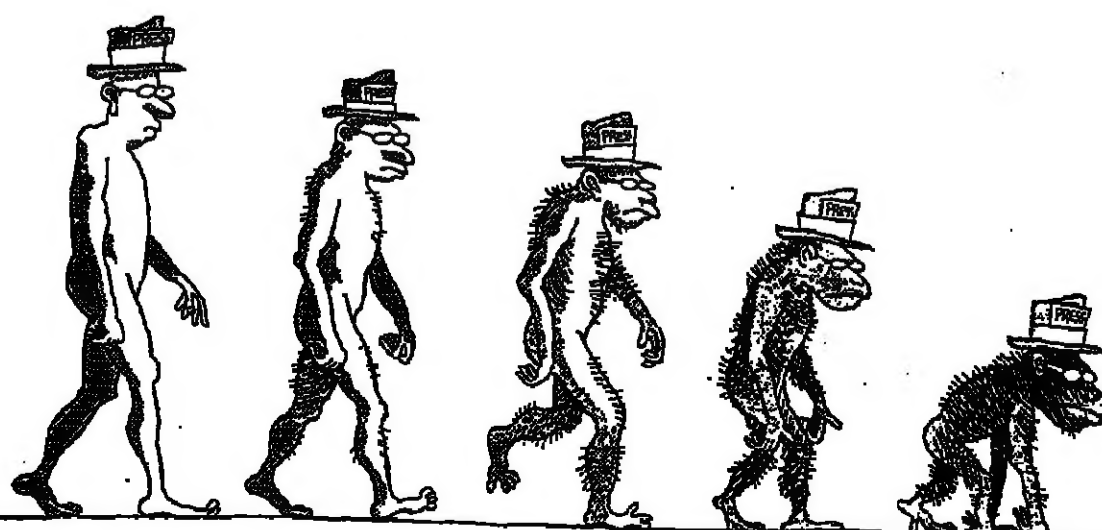
Nearly three decades later, during the Gulf War, columnist Sydney Schanberg warned journalists not to forget "our unquestioning chorus of agreeability when Lyndon Johnson bamboozled us with his fabrication of the Gulf of Tonkin incident."

Schanberg blamed not only the press but also "the apparent amnesia of the wider American public."

And he added: "We Americans are the ultimate innocents. We are forever desperate to believe that this time the government is telling us the truth."

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EVOLUTION OF THE NEWS MEDIA...



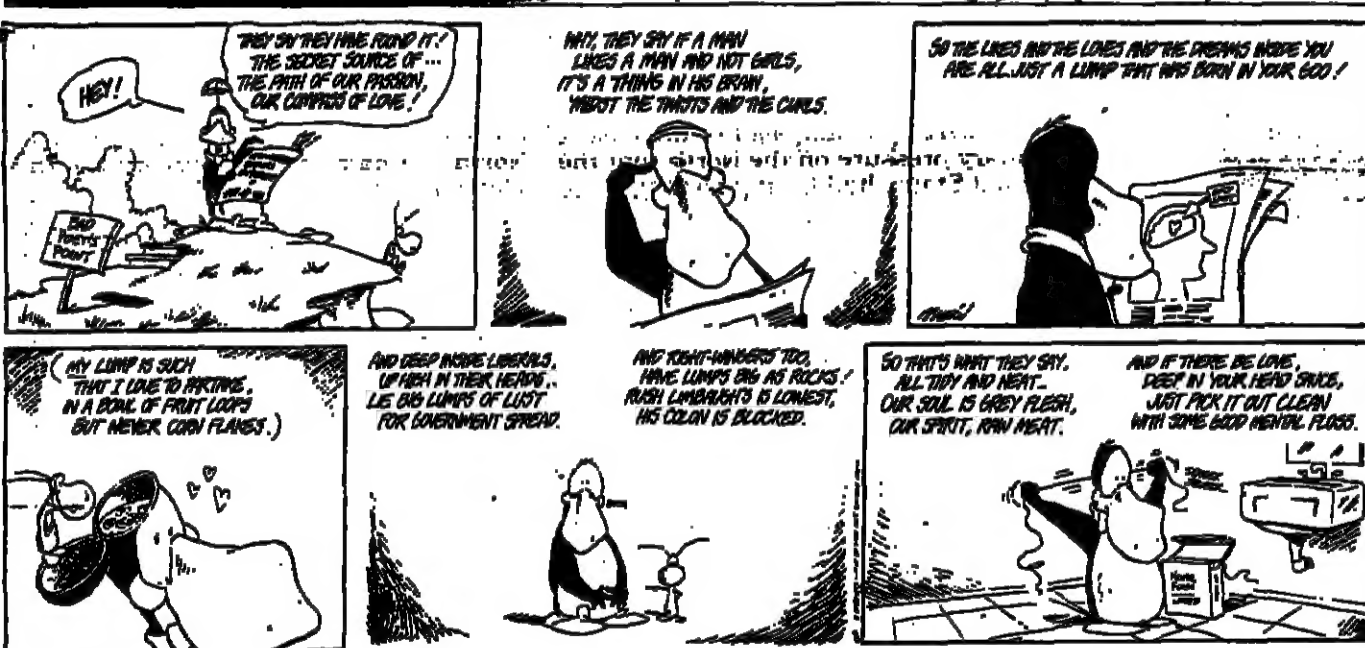
ROBERT ROSS PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

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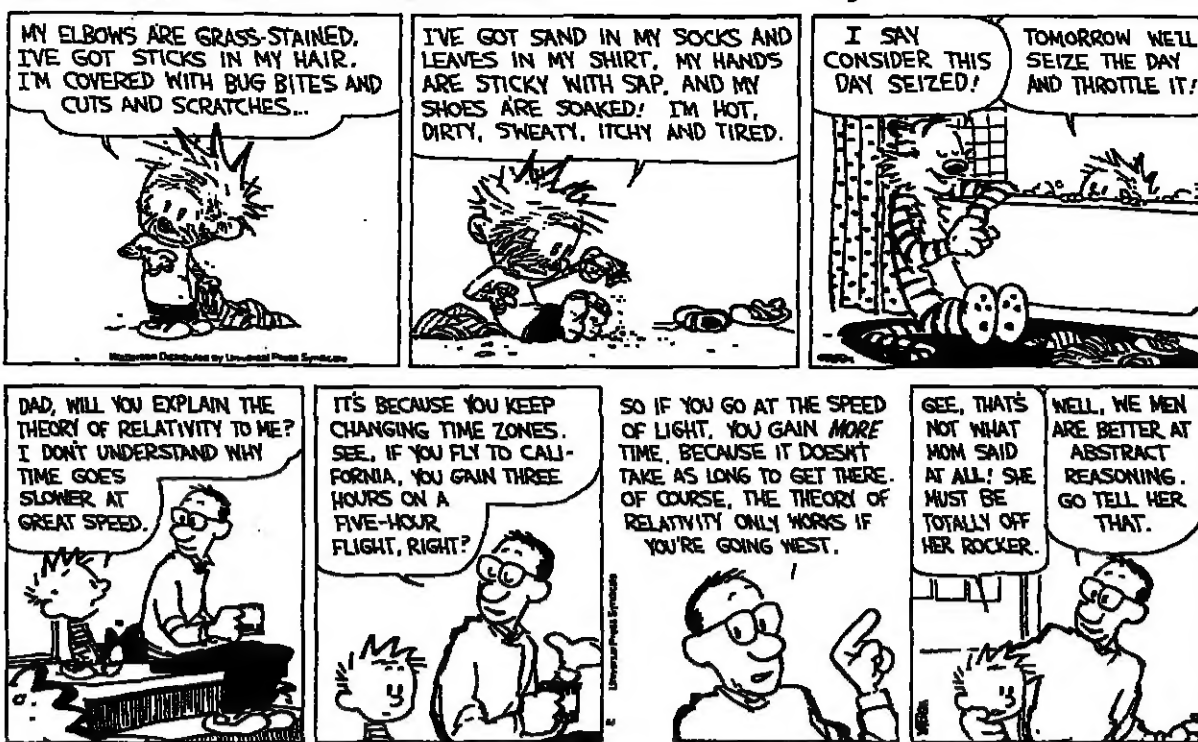
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by Jeff MacNelly

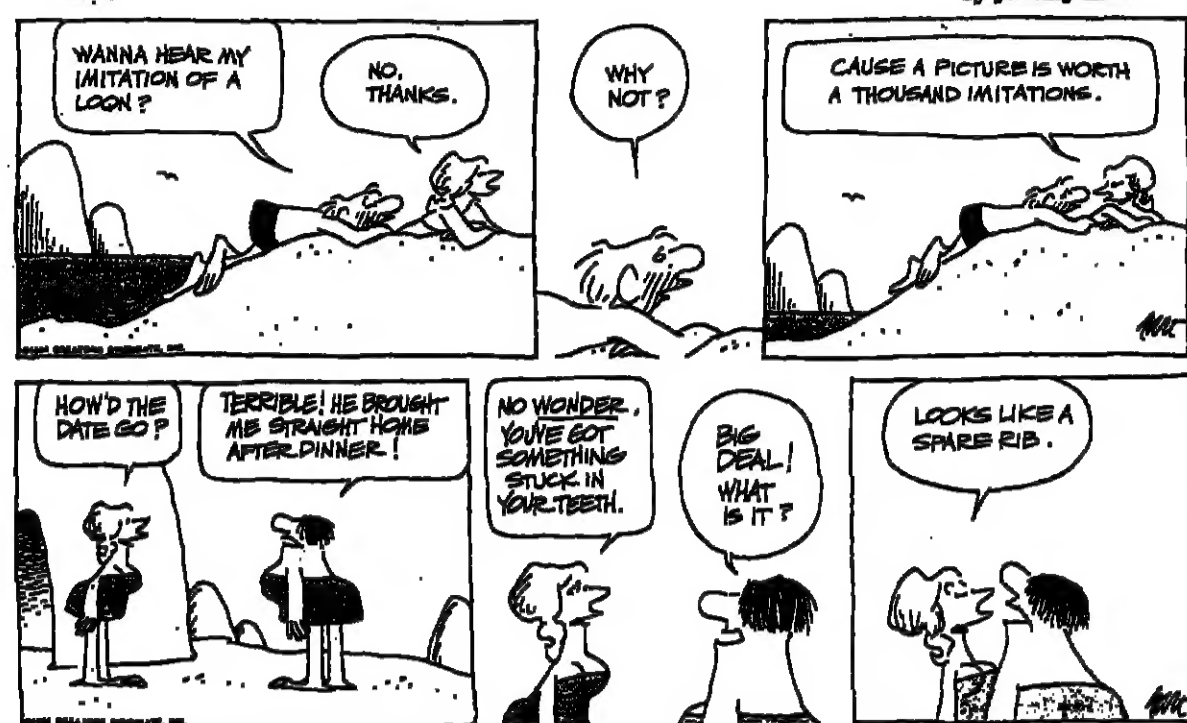


by Bill Watterson



B.C.

by johnny hart



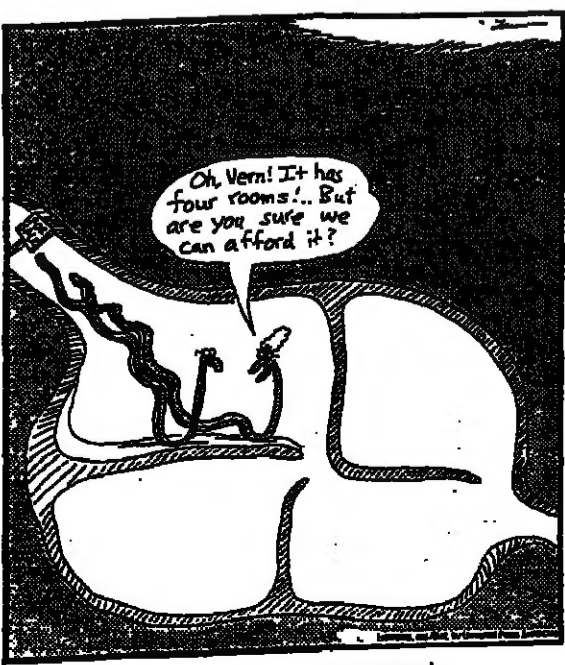
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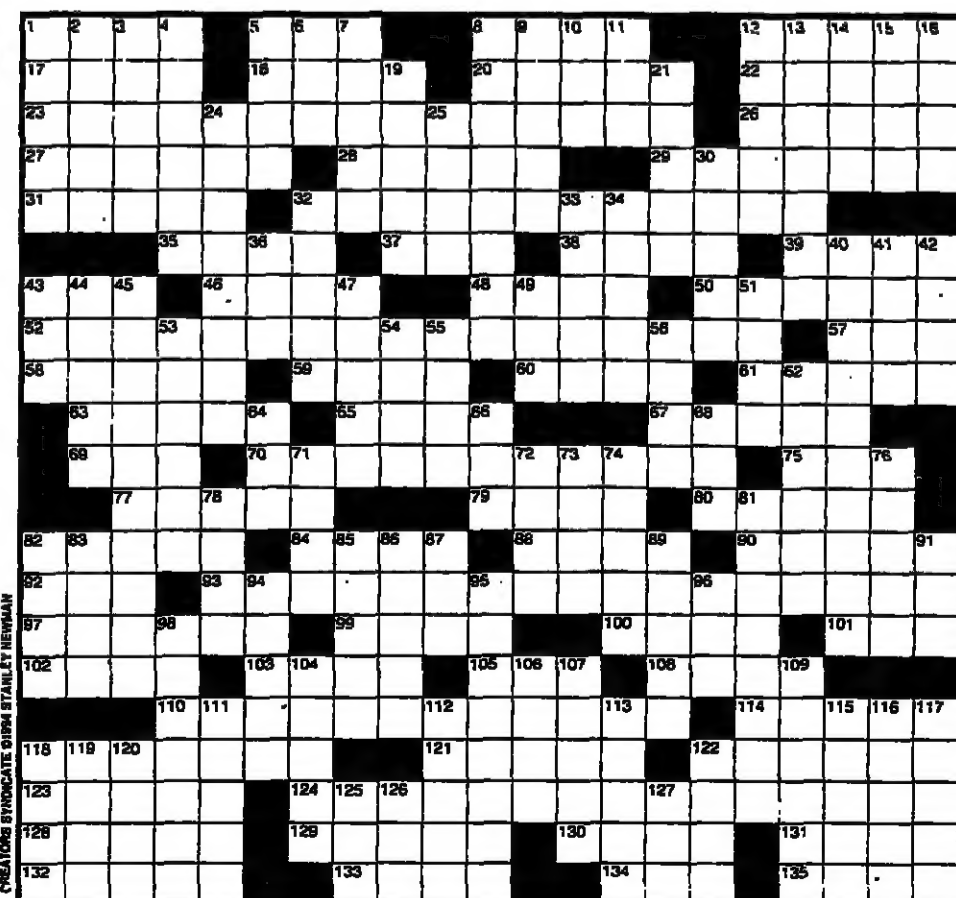
The evolution of Medusa's hair



Taneworms in a cow's stomach

Edited by Stanley Newman
MIND GAME: You'll get the picture soon enough
by Cathy Millhauser

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Michael Ventura

A Brief History of Time-Is-Money

In the beginning was the railroad—the beginning of today's constricted, frantic experience of time. In the 1880s, railroad interests (then America's most potent business power) pressured the government to divide America into time zones. Before this, 3pm in San Francisco did not correspond to any particular time in New York. In fact, 3pm was only roughly coordinated even within a city's limits. There was no place to call for a reference point, nor phones to call with.

Coordination was largely a matter of bells and whistles. The factory-whistle would blow, the town-hall clock would chime, and, if they felt like it, people would set their house clocks and pocket watches accordingly. Absolute precision wasn't expected, nor was it much needed. Twenty minutes either way was usually no big deal.

The concept of being "late" was foreign to daily life, except in factories and on railroads. Shops and crafts were local and self-employed, not dependent on daily deliveries or maintenance services, opening and closing with the flow of the town. Local travel was by foot and horse; neither lent themselves to precise measurement. Going from one place to another afforded what would seem today luxurious intervals of personal time. The faces one saw along the way were often familiar, even in the larger cities, and people greeted one another and stopped for conversation. Few needed to make "appointments," as we know them now. Schedules were for railroads, not individuals.

The railroads, on the other hand, had the telegraph. Trains ran on time because the telegraph followed their tracks, and train stations were in instant communication throughout the land. As rails became crucial to all forms of commerce, first factories and soon everyone else had to conform to their schedules. Time began to be standardized.

When the railroad powers conceived of time zones and imposed them upon the country, America was still a nation of farmers. Roughly eighty percent of the population was rural—large families confined (and not too pleasantly confined, if their photographs are an indication) in small houses, usually isolated, miles from each other and miles from town. Family farming was the country's biggest industry, but it was a decentralized way of life. Decentralized, farmers couldn't compete for influence with the concentrated power of the railroads, nor even with new industries like steel. Farmers had to coordinate their time with the train's. Knowing the exact time became a commercial necessity. At this point, rural America be-

came subject to what until then only factory workers (a comparative minority) had to contend with: the commercialization of time.

After that, it was only a matter of time before the entire commercial world had to conform. In the 1920s, with the advent of radio and its immediate popularity, commercial time entered the home. Families, whose rhythms had revolved around mealtimes and work, now lived their eve-

work eight-hour days, five days a week, for approximately 45 years, and retire at 65 on a government stipend. All aspects of family life—marriage, child-rearing, education, etc.—were now seen within this framework. Aspirations and activities that couldn't fit within the limits of this schedule were deemed impossible if not unnatural. A place calling itself "the land of the free" had regimented itself strictly and voluntarily, for money.

pected work-time, a worker was allotted roughly one year and eight months of truly personal time. Those numbers are the measure of how little personal time was valued, and the odds against using it creatively: about 44-to-1. Thus, what was taken for granted by 1950 was the concept that has come to define America: Time is money.

Which is to say, for us time is a commodity. Bought, sold, packaged, rationed. Vacation time,

an extraordinary presumption, an incredible relinquishing of power and choice. One's life is neatly compartmentalized into work and leisure, youth and age, public and private—all viewed as seemingly predetermined. Actually, it's completely arbitrary. People have lived in many different ways and this is only one of them. It's been well-documented that before the Industrial Age most working people had much more time "to themselves," as we

They have so little that's really their own, they generate so little of their lives themselves, that they feel no choice but to accept their culture's definition of value as they've accepted its definition of time. No wonder forty percent of their leisure is spent in front of a television. After the money-enforced passivity of their days, it would be surprising if many managed to be less passive at night.

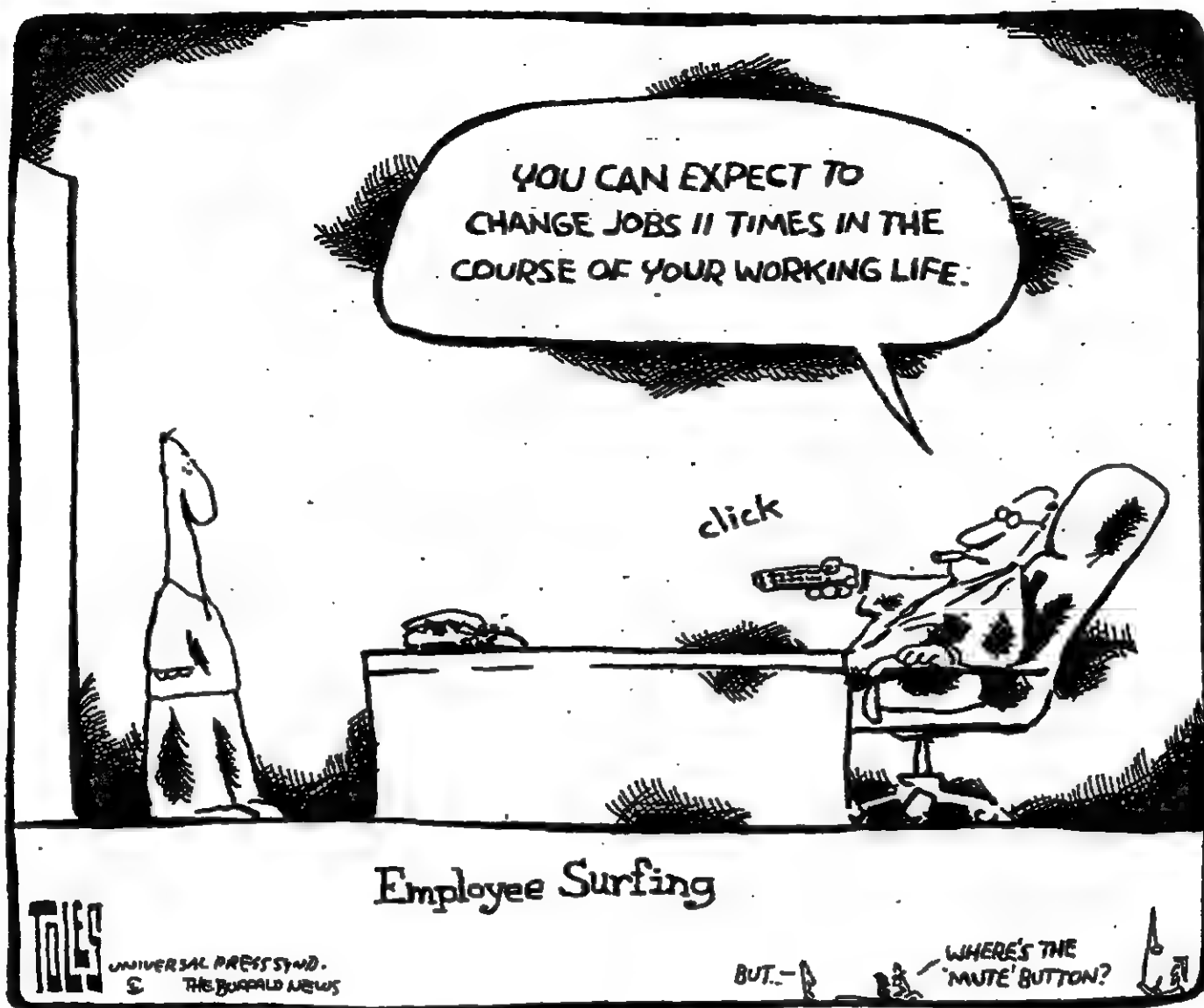
Hours are artificial constructs. Moments are not. The way we perceive hours cloud our experience of moments. The measurement we call an "hour" has taken on its enormous importance since we began to measure our work, and our value, by the hour—a practice barely a century old. People who are paid four dollars an hour are not valued, and do not value themselves, as people who are paid fifty dollars an hour. That's what it's like to wake with a price on one's head.

This practice is so integral to our society that we take for granted the intimacy of the measurement—take for granted how deeply it reaches into us, and that what is really being measured is what other eras have called "the soul," an individual's intrinsic sense of self. Thus, we also take for granted the sense of violation created by such measurement, and the anger that builds because of it—the almost universal, usually non-verbal feeling of social injustice, of victimization, of being deprived of something intimate and crucial even though one has played by the rules. And it is almost always an anger directed at comparatively small objects (usually one's family), rather than at the larger, systemic source of frustration and worthlessness.

These issues are complicated by how our rules of commerce have changed in the last fifteen years. Job security is now a thing of the past in America. As the possibility of a lifetime job crumbles, so too crumbles the tidy time-compartments into which Americans partitioned their lives. The compensation offered for succumbing to time-is-money was an orderly, secure life; but such hopes have gone the way of job security. What's left is simply time-is-money, and the brutal verdicts of its judgment.

Hours are artificial constructs, moments are not. Today, the moments of so many are lost in their hours. And, since our moments are everything, unless they can be retrieved, all is lost. How can people who believe time is money (or who don't believe but succumb) experience moments in the cage of their hours? For that's how their hours feel, like bars in a cage, with television images flashing through the bars.

©1994 Austin Chronicle



nings around their favorite broadcasts, and it became important to know the exact time in the home. Thus, from 1880 to 1930, there'd been a fundamental shift. Personal time had succumbed to a sense of time measured by money.

By 1950, standardized work-laws combined with Social Security to utterly change how Americans viewed their lifetimes. It was assumed, with a depth of conviction that cannot be exaggerated, that a person (in 1950, usually a man) would enter the work force between the ages of 18 and 22,

What, exactly, was being taken for granted, in terms of time? Every year there would be approximately 100 "days off" for weekends and holidays, and another 14 off for "vacation time," leaving 251 days for work. Weekends being seen as essential rest in order to make work possible, they can be viewed as a part of work-time, since work wasn't conceivable without rest. Vacations were the only truly discretionary periods. In 26 years, then, one amassed one year of one's own, dispensed in 26 two-week pieces. In the 45 years of ex-

sistent time, time off for good behavior, time determined by a market situation over which one has no control, nor even any input. Thus derives the fundamental assumption Americans share about time: Forces completely out of one's reach both define and determine one's time. It is very difficult for people to claim the power to alter their lives when such a crucial element—their time—is felt to be beyond their control.

When you step back and view this in the light of how human beings lived for eons, it becomes

now say, than we do. But now both our workload and the vision of time, it's treated as a given, not as arbitrary, but as predetermined and essential.

People who feel so little freedom, so little leeway, so little ability to "make time" for themselves, how can such a people make changes in their own lives, much less their country's? Each man and woman in America wakes each day with a price on their head—the precise price at which their time is valued. For most, this is perceived as the dominant, determining factor of their lives.

Dennis Bernstein

Haiti Policy: Consistent, Brutal

Despite the banter about Bill Clinton's foreign affairs flip-flops, the president's Haiti policy has been unwavering and consistent with the Bush administration's before him.

"The concept is simple," one former Aristide official who declined to be identified told this reporter, "and it hasn't changed since the coup—keep Haitians out of the U.S. and Aristide out of power. When the CIA's guy [Marc] Bazin lost, that was it for democracy in Haiti as far as Bush was concerned—if your guys couldn't call the shots, the game was over."

U.S. policy toward Haiti is as brutal and disingenuous as any this country has ever pursued. Its brutality reflects a fear of refugees and, more important, a steadfast policy by U.S. security agencies not to tolerate independent popular movements in the western hemisphere.

As the chances of a U.S. military invasion increase, we should remember that overt and covert U.S. actions have done more to undermine the return of democracy in Haiti than to support it.

Even while the September 1991 coup that sent Aristide into exile was still in progress, the U.S. embassy's political officer, Ellen Cosgrove, was feeding material to the *New York Times* that Father Aristide—renowned in Haiti for his fierce advocacy of human rights—was a human rights "tolerant" who believed in "necklacing" opponents with burning tires.

According to Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY), Alvin Adams, then U.S. ambassador to Haiti, "was running around after the coup telling anyone who would listen that junta leader General Raoul

Cedras is more a part of the solution than the problem." This was repeated in the widely circulated CIA hit piece against Aristide, produced by the still highly regarded agency analyst Brian Latell and distributed to members of Congress last year. The material for Latell's disinformation campaign against Aristide was prepared by CIA handler L. van Garrison. In 1987 the CIA created, trained, supervised, and funded Haiti's National Intelligence Service (SIN). Since its inception, SIN has worked as the eyes and ears of the CIA, while forming the

According to an internal Justice Department memorandum dated April 8 and obtained by this reporter, SIN, along with 15 Haitian police and military officials, is under investigation for narcotics trafficking. And in early July, the mayor of Port au Prince, Evans Paul, successfully sued key SIN officials, charging torture and illegal arrest, as a part of a \$40 million federal lawsuit against former U.S.-backed puppet President Gen. Prosper Avril.

In late April Cosgrove kicked off another disinformation campaign, sending

The claim was repeated with vigor by the provisional figurehead, President Emile Jonassaint, as he told the U.N. human rights mission in Haiti to get out in 48 hours or else. Chillingly, at the same moment that the U.N. human rights workers were packing their gear, news of Haiti's most recent gruesome slaughter reverberated through the streets of Port au Prince: 12 more broken and tortured bodies with multiple gunshot wounds were discovered in a freshly dug grave, under bloodstained grass. When asked if the killings were

tians to apply for asylum at the in-country INS office in Port au Prince, a few hundred yards away from military headquarters. Grey told reporters the asylum program is "very humane" and that if Haitians can demonstrate "reasonable claim" of political persecution, they will be granted asylum in the U.S.

Out of more than 60,000 Haitians who have applied for asylum in-country, a minute fraction have been granted it, and most of those are still hiding in Haiti, unable to elude the death squads long enough to get out of the country alive. "Some of these people," Ratner told this reporter, "have already been tortured and thrown on the garbage heaps to be eaten by the pigs."

Dennis Bernstein is an associate editor with the Pacific News Service ©1994 San Francisco Bay Guardian

"U.S. policy toward Haiti is as brutal and disingenuous as any this country has ever pursued. Its brutality reflects a fear of refugees and a steadfast policy not to tolerate independent popular movements in the western hemisphere."

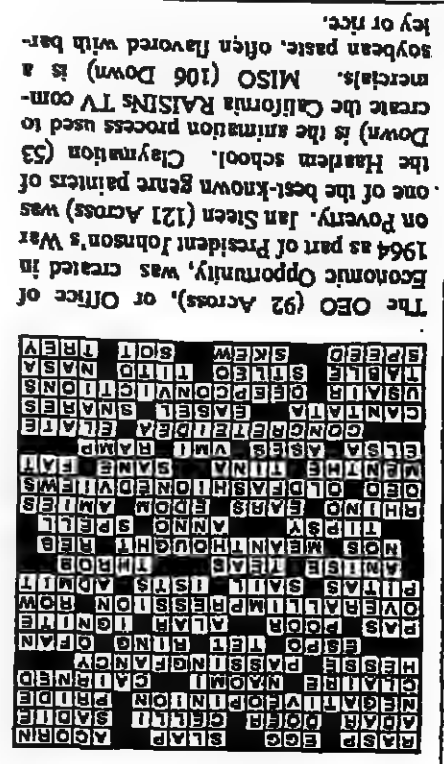
inner circle of Haiti's billion-dollar-plus drug trafficking network.

According to the former Aristide official, "they would do phony public relations campaigns, threaten and torture and kill Aristide people, deal drugs, and do whatever the hell they pleased. And the CIA knew, because we told them—we pleaded with them—to do something, and finally they said they would. Then came the coup."

memos to Washington that human rights violations claims by in-country human rights monitors and pro-democracy Haitians were exaggerated. In a confidential memo sent on April 4 to the State Department and obtained by this reporter, Cosgrove asserted "the Haitian left, including President Aristide and his supporters, consistently manipulates and even fabricates human rights abuses as a propaganda tool."

political in nature, U.S. officials said, "There is no way to know."

"Nonsense," said Michael Ratner of the Center for Constitutional Rights. "It's just more blood on the hands of [U.S. Haiti point man] Bill Grey and other Clinton officials for their deadly refugee policy." Even after U.N. rights workers expressed fear that the military would wipe out the pro-democracy movement in their absence, Grey glibly urged Hat-



Kirsten hits 1st Test century Lopsided wins for US, Croatia

LEEDS (AP) — Peter Kirsten rescued South Africa with his first Test century yesterday as his team recovered from early strikes by Philip DeFreitas to avoid the follow on against England at Headingley.

DeFreitas dismissed two batsmen in successive deliveries in the opening over of the day at South Africa, chasing England's formidable 477 for nine declared, rested at 31-3.

Dave Richardson (48) and Kepler Wessels (25) steadied the innings but the South Africans were still in trouble at 105 for five.

Then Kirsten (104), Jonty Rhodes (46) and Brian McMillan (57 not out) punished the English bowlers for the remainder of the third day and the South Africans reached 318 for seven by the close, still 159 behind.

DeFreitas ripped out left-handed opener Gary Kirsten and vice-captain Hansie Cronje before the South Africans could add to their overnight score.

Kirsten edged a catch to wicket-keeper Steven Rhodes and Cronje was bowled between bat and pad.

Wessels survived the bowler's bid to join the small group of players to have taken a Test hat-trick, three wickets in successive balls.

When he had made 11, however, he was dropped by England captain Mike Atherton at third slip off DeFreitas' bowling.

Richardson also survived a runout appeal when he had scored 29. Again DeFreitas was involved, throwing the ball in to Graeme Hick, who removed the bats with Richardson diving. Umpire David Shepherd could not judge the runout and asked the game's third umpire, Chris Balderson, for a ruling.

Balderson, watching the game from the stands and with the benefit of TV replays, gave Richardson the benefit of the doubt.

With the English bowlers on top, South Africa, who won the first Test at Lord's by 356 runs, faced an uphill task trying to avoid defeat in this game.

But Richardson and Wessels took advantage of England's attacking



MAIDEN VOYAGE — South Africa's Peter Kirsten makes 104, his first Test century.

field to hit all the bowlers to the boundary and stage a comeback.

County Championship
Scores at the close of play on the third day of four-day English County Championship cricket matches on Saturday:

At Chesham: Lancashire beat Essex by an innings and 60 runs. Essex 216 in 73.3 overs and 138 in 35.2 overs (N.Knight 53). Lancashire 414 in 140.1 overs (N.Fairbrother 103, J.Gallian 96, S.Teach 61; P.Sach 4-46). Essex 4 points, Lancashire 24.
At Nottingham: Sussex beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 217 runs. Sussex 273 in 89.4 overs and 270 (M.Spright 81, A.Wells 62, F.Stephenson 54). Northamptonshire 144 in 44.1 overs and 182 (M.Loy 53, R.Montgomery 52, R.Giddins 4-20). Northamptonshire 4 points, Sussex 22.

At Chesham: Derbyshire 247 in 94.3 overs and 366-8 declared (K.Barnet 77 not out, C.Adams 69). Gloucestershire 195 in 61 overs and 67-4.

At Nottingham: Lancashire 318 in 119.3 overs and 109-4. Nottinghamshire 337 in 124 overs (C.Lewis 95, T.Robinson 55; A.Mallory 5-85).

At Lord's: Middlesex 257 in 77.1 overs and 368-4 (D.Haynes 134, J.Cox 78 not out). Gloucestershire 285 in 97.3 overs (O.Gibson 70; M.Fletcher 4-51).

At Worcester: Warwickshire 216 in 91.5 overs and 56-2. Worcestershire 473-4 declared in 156 overs (T.Curtis 180, P.Watson 94, D.Lestard 71 not out, S.Lampitt 56 not out, N.Smith 4-141).

At Canterbury: Hampshire 298 in 84.5 overs and 182 (M.Ballam 7-53). Kent 273 in 74.5 overs (C.Slooper 138; C.Cousar 4-73, K.James 4-78 and 8-4).

TORONTO (Reuters) — Gold medal favorites the US and Olympic silver medalists Croatia secured quarter-final berths at the world basketball championship with overpowering victories on Friday.

Australia, Russia and host nation Canada also clinched quarter-final spots with their second victories in their respective pools.

The top two teams in each of four pools advance to the playoff round beginning tomorrow in the 16-nation tournament.

The US squad, made up of NBA stars and billed as Dream Team II, lived up to its advance hype after a sluggish opening game by demolishing China 133-77 in pool A.

China, coming off a shocking overtime win against Brazil, succumbed to a "Shaq Attack" on Friday as Shaquille O'Neal led seven Americans in double figures with 22 points in 18 minutes.

The Croatians, who beat Cuba by 20 points in their opener, were nearly as dominant as the Americans with a 104-53 pounding of South Korea in Pool B.

Danko Cvjetkovic scored 18 points without missing a shot to lead Croatia, widely favored to take the silver medal.

Australia had a tougher time than the US and Croatia but advanced in Pool B with a 93-87 win over Cuba.

Power forward Andrei Fetisov scored 17 points and veteran guard Sergei Bazarevich added 15 as Russia whipped Angola 94-57 in Pool C.

Canada won its second Pool C game by beating Argentina 91-73 as Kory Hallas poured in 31 points and Rick Fox scored 17 of his 19 in the decisive second half.

In other first-round games, Greece improved to 2-0 in Pool D with a 69-53 win over 0-2 Egypt; and Germany, playing their first world championship, upset Goodwill Games' gold medalists Puerto Rico 81-74 to level their record at 1-1.

Germany, the 1993 European champions, were paced by guard Michael Koch, who scored a game-high



OCCIDENT EXPRESS — USA guard Kevin Johnson (11) soars past China center Naqian Wu (9) and forward Weidong Hu (AP).

27 points and had five steals.

Croatia's marquee players put on a superb exhibition as Dino Radja of the Boston Celtics scored 16 points and Toni Kukoc of the Chicago Bulls added 12 on 6-of-6 shooting.

The US blew the game open in the first half with a 20-5 run in the final three minutes of the half.

The American sharpshooters buried

76 percent of their shots in the first half and led by 33 points, 71-38, after 20 minutes.

Reggie Miller of the Indiana Pacers and Dominique Wilkins, known as "the human highlight film," each chipped in 15 points for the Americans.

The 22-year-old O'Neal, who at 7-foot-1 and 300 lbs is the tallest and

youngest US player, was not pleased after the narrow 115-100 win over Spain. He was much happier following Friday's blowout of China.

"We played a shaky game yesterday. I just went out and did my thing. I blocked shots, rebounded, ran the court and passed the ball," said O'Neal, who had five rebounds, two blocked shots and three steals in 18 minutes of playing time.

"We won because we're quicker, we're bigger and we should win," said Nelson, who added that he was pleased with his team's patience, a virtue they did not demonstrate against Spain.

Asked if his team had expected to give the US much competition, Chinese coach Xingjun Jiang said: "We all knew the American team is the best in the world. We knew we would lose, but we didn't know how bad."

The US will complete the round robin, first round portion of the tournament against Brazil today.

FIBA World Basketball Championship FIRST ROUND

Copper Calles, Hualfina

Thursday's results:
A-US 115, Spain 100
A-China 91, Brazil 93
B-Croatia 85, Cuba 65
B-Australia 87, South Korea 85

Friday's results:
A-US 122, China 77
A-Spain 74, Brazil 67
D-Greece 69, Egypt 53
D-Germany 81, Puerto Rico 74

Last night's scheduled games:
C-Australia vs. Angola
C-Russia vs. Canada
Today's games:
A-Spain vs. China
A-US vs. Brazil

Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto

Thursday's results:
C-Russia 84, Argentina 64
C-Canada 83, Angola 52
D-Puerto Rico 104, Egypt 74
D-Greece 68, Germany 58

Friday's results:
C-Russia 94, Angola 57
C-Canada 91, Argentina 73
D-Croatia 104, South Korea 53
D-Greece 68, Germany 58

Last night's scheduled games:
B-Cuba vs. South Korea
B-Croatia vs. Australia
Today's games:
D-Spain 104 vs. Greece
D-Germany vs. Egypt

Klinsmann scoreless in Spurs' draw

LONDON (Reuters) — German striker Jürgen Klinsmann failed to score on his debut with Tottenham in a 1-1 draw at Watford yesterday, but was denied only by two superb saves.

Watford goalkeeper Kevin Miller, signed from Birmingham only on Friday, saved a curling shot in the 24th minute and a powerful header in the last minute.

Twelve minutes from time, with the width of the goal to aim at, Klinsmann succeeded in dragging his shot wide and hung his head in shame.

Tottenham's goal came from England striker Teddy Sheringham from a Darren Anderton cross.

In other action yesterday, controversial French striker Eric Cantona was sent off in a pre-season friendly between the English and Scottish champions, Manchester United and Glasgow Rangers.

Cantona was ordered off in the 82nd minute for a dangerous lunge on Stephen Crossley after receiving a booking only a minute before for dissent.

The Manchester United star, who received a five-match ban in April for two dismissals in successive games, faces another ban which is likely to see him miss the start of the club's championship defense.

Rangers won 1-0 by virtue of an own goal two minutes before half-time from United's new defender David May, signed from Blackburn Rovers in the close season.

In the Makita International tournament, Arsenal beat Spain's Atletico Madrid in a penalty shootout.

The game ended in a 0-0 draw, with Arsenal winning 3-2 on penalties to meet Napoli, 2-0 winners over Chelsea, in the final of the four-team tournament today.

Meanwhile, Sheffield Wednesday has hired Romanian World Cup defender Dan Petrescu for £1.3 million from Italian club Genoa.

Petrescu, 26, who scored Romania's World Cup matchwinner against the US, yesterday signed a four-year contract to play for the Owls but then returned to Bucharest while he waits for a work permit.

The defender spent three years playing in Italy, first for Foggia and then for Genoa.

Petrescu's countryman, Ilie Dumitrescu, has signed to play for Tottenham.

Gordon's shutout gives Royals 14th consecutive win

KANSAS CITY (AP) — The Kansas City Royals streaked to their 14th straight win Friday night when Tom Gordon shut down the road-weary Seattle Mariners 8-0.

The winning streak is the longest in the majors since Minnesota's 15-game string in 1991. The Royals' record was a 16-game streak in 1977, the longest in the majors since 1953.

Gordon (31-6) gave up three hits in eight innings. He struck out five and walked one.

Ken Griffey Jr. of the Mariners left the game in the fourth inning when he bruised the inside of his right knee fouling off a pitch. He was not believed seriously hurt.

Yankees 12, Twins 3
Jimmy Key took advantage of visiting New York's eight-run fourth inning to become baseball's first 17-game winner and the Yankees won their eighth straight.

Mike Stanley drove in four runs, including two with a fourth-inning double, in helping New York to its first 10-game road winning streak since 1962. The Yankees are averaging 6.8 runs in compiling a major league-leading 37-17 road record.

Much of New York's road success can be attributed to Key (17-3), who is 10-0 away from Yankee Stadium. The left-hander allowed seven hits and one earned

run in seven innings in improving his career record to 5-1 with a 2.26 ERA at the Metrodome.

Jim Deshaies (5-12) allowed seven runs in 31-3 innings, raising his ERA to 7.34 — the highest of all major league starters.

Orlando 4, Brewers 0
Ben McDonald pitched a one-hitter, allowing only a fourth-inning single by Dave Nilsson, as Baltimore won on the road.

McDonald (13-7) matched his career high for victories, and also set a season high with nine strikeouts. He walked four in his first shutout of the year and fifth complete game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division
W L Pct. GB
New York Yankees 59 38 .605 —
Boston Red Sox 58 39 .598 1
Toronto Blue Jays 52 45 .537 7
Detroit Tigers 48 49 .490 21

Central Division
W L Pct. GB
Cleveland Indians 62 44 .586 —
Chicago White Sox 59 47 .558 3
Kansas City Royals 51 55 .479 11
Minnesota Twins 48 60 .444 15

West Division
W L Pct. GB
Texas Rangers 57 47 .547 —
Oakland Athletics 48 56 .459 9
California Angels 46 58 .442 11
Seattle Mariners 40 64 .385 17

Zimmerman tops in net handicap

BARRY Zimmerman won the A Division monthly medal net handicap competition with a 69 net at the Casaca Golf Club over the weekend.

Doron Rutter, despite having the best gross of the day — a one-under par 72 — finished second, also at 69 but an inferior back nine. Rutter had five birdies. Basil Kaufman's 70 put him in third place.

B Division was won by Zvi Shacher with 71, followed by Dov Shir with 73. Jules Cubunek took third place with a 75.

Eighty-one-year old David Schlossberg won C Division honors with 69, trailed by 80-year-old Walter Rosenthal with 76.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS — EA Generali Open clay-court men's tournament in Kitzbuehel, Austria, yesterday's results: Singles — Southbats: Goran Ivanisevic (1), Croatia, def. Tomas Carbonell (12), Spain, 7-6(7-4), 6-4. Fabrice Santoro, France, def. Thomas Muster (2), Austria 2-6, 7-6(6-4), 7-6 (7-4).

The Sports Pages are edited by Joe Hoffman

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Braves 16, Reds 6
Fred McGriff reached a milestone with his 30th homer, one of four by visiting Atlanta who snapped the Reds' six-game winning streak.

McGriff broke the game open with his two-run homer in the sixth and became the ninth player in major-league history to hit 30 homers in seven consecutive seasons.

Astros 13, Giants 4
Jeff Bagwell set Houston team season records for homers, RBIs and extra-base hits, powering the host Astros.

Bagwell homered, doubled and drove in five runs to raise his major-league leading total to 112. He broke the Astros' club record of 110 RBIs set by Bob Watson in 1977.

FRIDAY'S AL RESULTS:

Cleveland at Boston (opt. radio)
Kansas City 8, Seattle 1

Toronto 4, Detroit 2
Baltimore 4, Milwaukee 0
New York 12, Minnesota 3
California 5, Chicago 3
Oakland 5, Texas 4

THURSDAY'S AL RESULTS:

Kansas City 5, Oakland 2
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0
Texas 4, Chicago 1
Milwaukee 5, Baltimore 3
New York 9, Minnesota 2
Seattle 4, California 2

Bagwell, who went 3-for-4, hit his 38th homer in the fifth inning to surpass Jimmy Wynn's club mark set in 1967. He doubled in the third inning and now has 71 extra-base hits this season, moving him past Wynn (1967) and Cesar Cedeno (1973) on the club's list.

Expos 5, Phillies 0
Pedro Martinez allowed two hits — both singles — in eight innings, leading visiting Montreal to its seventh win in eight games.

Martinez, who has won his last four starts, gave up a single to Mickey Morandini in the first and a single to Tony Longmire in the seventh.

Martinez (10-5), who struck out eight, was lifted after the eighth for John Wetteland.

Padres 4, Cubs 2
Scott Sanders allowed one hit in eight

innings to snap a personal four-game losing streak by winning at Wrigley.

Sanders (4-8) won for the first time since June 19, matching a career-high with 11 strikeouts.

After Sanders walked Mark Grace leading off the ninth, Trevor Hoffman came on for his 18th save.
Tony Gwynn went 2-for-5 and leads the majors with a .390 average.
Mets 18, Marlins 7
Bobby Bonilla and Jeff Kent each had three RBIs and Bret Saberhagen had early support to win his sixth straight.

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'Ma'ariv' owner questioned about alleged wiretapping

RAINE MARCUS

OFER Nimrodi, owner and publisher of *Ma'ariv*, was questioned under caution for several hours Thursday by the national crimes squad after a complaint was filed charging the paper tried to frame senior *Yediot Aharonot* employees for alleged wiretapping offenses.

The investigation followed a complaint by private investigator David Spector to police that *Ma'ariv*, through intermediary lawyer Motti Katz, offered him a large sum of money to obtain information—even if it was false—showing senior *Yediot Aharonot* employees were involved in illegal wiretapping offenses.

Nimrodi's name was mentioned in the press recently in connection with wiretapping services allegedly carried out by private investigators Rafi Friedman and Ya'acov Tsur, who are presently awaiting trial on charges of bugging the phones of hundreds of politicians, other private investigators and media personnel.

Friedman and Tsur have refused to tell police who commissioned the

wiretapping services.

Nimrodi, who also owns the Ha-chasharot Hayishuv insurance company, confirmed the questioning but accused Spector of "trying to frame me."

"The same man came to me before he went to the police and made demands that were rejected by *Ma'ariv*'s lawyers," he said. A source said Spector had asked Nimrodi for money.

"The companies owned by this man worked in the past directly with *Yediot Aharonot*, and were paid more than NIS 1.25 million over a six month period. The payment was authorized by a very senior employee at *Yediot*," he added. Nimrodi said Spector spied on senior *Ma'ariv* employees for *Yediot*. "I can only say that I am surprised that the police questioned me because of [charges made by] such a dubious character," he added.

Nimrodi's security officer, David

Ronen, was met by detectives at Ben-Gurion Airport and taken in for questioning, but was later released.

Lawyer Motti Katz, who is representing Friedman in court, was also questioned under caution by the national crimes squad, following the complaint lodged by Spector.

Spector recently appeared on lists of subjects who were bugged by Friedman and Tsur and another alleged wiretapper, Hani Mazaki, who was indicted last week in a separate case on nine charges of conspiracy and wiretapping.

"I was questioned by the national crimes squad following an evil and false complaint lodged by private investigator Spector," Katz told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. Spector, said Katz, provides services to Hebrew dailies *Yediot Aharonot* and *Ha'aretz* and "his activities and dubious personality are well known to police."

"The complaint follows an article

in *Ma'ariv* in which Spector was portrayed as an income tax informer," said Katz. He said he gave detectives detailed answers to all questions. "I was not asked to sign a bail form and was not arrested," he said. "I am convinced that matters concerning me will prove unfounded, if this is still not clear."

Katz met with Nimrodi several times a few months ago in Tel Aviv hotels. The two claimed the meetings were regarding the lifting of a court ban on publication of the names of people whose phones were tapped.

Police sources said that other than *Yediot Aharonot* publisher Amnon Moses and editor Moshe Vardi will be summoned for questioning at the national crimes squad headquarters today.

Friedman and Tsur are still awaiting trial following an adjournment requested by the prosecution to file additional charges against the pair.

Spector was unavailable for comment last night.

Rabin expected to intervene in Histadrut coalition crisis

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE Labor Party leadership is expected to intervene to solve the crisis which erupted in the Histadrut coalition over the weekend, following Chairman Haim Ramon's suspension of Meir Gatt, head of administration and personnel and one of Labor's Histadrut faction leaders.

Labor Party Secretary-General Nissim Zivli, who is personally handling the affair, said yesterday that the crisis will be solved within "a very short time."

Labor's Histadrut faction is threatening to break up the coalition and to leave Ramon's faction in the minority, unless he immediately reinstates Gatt and cancels plans to annul the pension agreement drawn up for head of the labor councils' legal department, Giora Einy.

The faction has called an urgent meeting for this morning, and its leaders were determined yesterday to walk out of the coalition if Ramon fails to retract what they called his dictatorial steps.

"Ramon is not a king, and not even a prime minister. This portfolio

belongs to Labor as part of the coalition agreement and Ramon has no authority whatsoever to demote me or take the portfolio into his own hands, without a joint coalition decision," Gatt said. He added that "perhaps Ramon does not yet understand that, but he should study the Histadrut's structure."

Ramon had demanded the cancellation of Einy's pension agreement already several weeks ago, when the latter resigned from his 17-year post as Labor faction chairman in the executive committee. Ramon wrote a letter to this effect to the Histadrut's judiciary authority.

Einy, 51, the confidante and counselor of both Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, was one of several officials who decided to retire following the changing of power in the Histadrut.

The special retirement terms apply only to officials who are obliged to

quit their jobs due to the political circumstances, such as the changing of power in the Histadrut.

The pension terms of an official in this position are the same as an elected Histadrut official.

In Einy's case, pension was set at NIS 12,180 a month for the next 14 years until he reaches retirement age of 65.

Gatt only heard last Thursday that Ramon had petitioned behind his back to annul Einy's pension plan—which he as head of personnel had approved—when Einy was summoned by the judiciary authority and advised of Ramon's move.

Gatt immediately canceled Ramon's petition, charging him with conspiracy to change a decision which the administration section's executive had taken in keeping with the Histadrut's constitution and according to regulations.

As soon as Ramon learned of this, he suspended Gatt from all his duties and took over the administration and personnel section.

Latest charges to heat up tabloid war

BACKGROUND

RAINE MARCUS

THE questioning of Ofer Nimrodi by national crimes squad detectives will probably exacerbate the ongoing media war between *Yediot Aharonot* and *Ma'ariv*, which had already intensified after the arrest of private investigators Rafi Friedman and Ya'acov Tsur six months ago.

Since the pair's arrest, both dailies have been accusing their rivals of "dirty business" and industrial espionage involving the widespread tapping of phones and mobile phones.

Tsur has denied all charges, but Friedman admitted listening to senior *Yediot* employees' private phones. Bugging of mobile phones, said his lawyer Motti Katz, who was also questioned Thursday, is not a criminal offense.

Friedman and Tsur were in custody for three weeks, then placed under house arrest and later released on bail.

During one court debate, Friedman said that over a year ago *Yediot* editor Moshe Vardi had bugged Dov Yudelevsky's phone shortly after the latter moved to *Ma'ariv*.

Around three months ago a document, stolen from the Tashbetz investigation company, was shown on *ITV's Mabat* news program which claimed that *Yediot* had ordered investigation services from Tashbetz to spy on Nimrodi's insurance company. Tashbetz was commissioned by private investigator David Spector, who filed a complaint with police Thursday against *Ma'ariv* officials.

Other sources said that Tashbetz was commissioned to find out if Nim-

rodi was bugging *Yediot* employees' phones.

Two other private investigators were later arrested on suspicion of stealing the documents from Tashbetz and passing them to *Ma'ariv*.

Friedman's lawyer Motti Katz met with Nimrodi several times in Tel Aviv hotels. Nimrodi was accompanied by his security officer, former GSS agent David Ronen. Initially Nimrodi said he only met Katz once, but when it was reported that meetings had taken place on several occasions and were held in secret, he refused to comment.

Up until Thursday, *Yediot* and *Ma'ariv* editors had only been asked to give testimony and had not been questioned under caution. Police sources said that Nimrodi can expect to be summoned for questioning again.



Apparently convinced his luck was not used up when he won NIS 2 million in last week's Lotto drawing, G.N., left, of Bethlehem takes home thousands more Lotto forms to fill out Friday, provided by Jerusalem Mifal Hapayis stand operator Avi Dor (right), who sold him the winning ticket. (Yitzhak Elhanan/Scoop 80)

Potential converts from India arrive today

HAIM SHAPIRO

A SECOND group of families from India, all candidates for conversion to Judaism who are brought here by an organization dedicated to bringing the lost remnants of the Jewish people back to Judaism, will arrive in Israel today and go immediately to work in Kiryat Arba.

The new arrivals are all from a community of some 5,000 in the state of Manipur-Mizoram, near the Burmese border, who consider themselves Jews. The six families are part of a larger group, which also includes 33 single men and women between 18 and 30. The singles are to stay in Jerusalem at Yeshivat Ma'ayan Hatzvi, an institution for newly religious under the auspices of Merkaz Harav Kook.

An earlier group from the same area had gone to work in Gush Katif. Rabbi Eliahu Avichail, director of Amishav, said that he had tried to have the six families taken in by religious kibbutzim but that it was impossible since neither the Jewish Agency nor any other group was willing to subsidize their expenses. The travel expenses of the entire group are being underwritten by Dr. Erwin Moscovitz of Miami.

Avichail said that he had visited the area in India four months ago to find suitable candidates for aliyah and conversion. The conversion is necessary, he said, because even though the members of the community consider themselves Jews and practice Judaism, they are not recognized as Jews according to halacha.

Avichail said that the group coming from India were young and healthy, felt a strong link to Judaism and had a knowledge of Judaism, and were felt to be able to adapt themselves socially.

Livne new Ground Forces head

ALON PINKAS

PRIME MINISTER and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Friday confirmed, upon the recommendation of the chief of staff, the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Ze'ev Livne to the post of OC Ground Forces Command.

Livne, currently OC Home Front Command, will replace Maj.-Gen. Immanuel Sakhal, who will be retiring from active service. Livne will be replaced by newly promoted Maj.-Gen. Shmuel Arad. The appointments will go into effect within the next three weeks.

Livne's appointment signals the beginning of a long-awaited rotation in the General Staff. In September, a new chief of staff, his deputy and the commanders of the Northern Command and the Intelligence Branch will be appointed. Livne was born in Siberia in

1945, and grew up in Givat Shmuel. He was drafted in 1962, and later began a career in Nahal. He was wounded in the Six Day War, while serving as an operations officer for a Nahal battalion. After the Yom Kippur War, Livne transferred to the Armor Corps. In the Lebanon War he was a deputy division commander. In 1989, Livne was appointed as the assistant to the head of operations at the General Staff, where he was responsible for studying the effects and drawing lessons from the Gulf War. As a result of the war, a decision was made to establish the Home Front Command, and Livne became the likely candidate. He was promoted to major-general in February 1992.

Livne is married and a father of four.

First volume of Russian Jewry encyclopedia out

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE first volume of the *Encyclopedia of Russian Jewry* has been published in Moscow by the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences in conjunction with the Israeli-Russian Encyclopedia Society.

The volume contains some 2,000 biographies of personalities ranging from world famous scientists, writers, artists and businessmen to leading Communists and persons of Jewish origin who actively engaged in antisemitism.

More than 100 experts from universities in the former Soviet Union are cooperating with a small team in Jerusalem to prepare the seven-volume Russian-language encyclopedia, which covers more than 1,000 years of Jewish presence in what was the area of Russia under the Czars.

Covering the letters A-K, Vol. 1 contains entries about such varied personalities as David Ben-Gurion and Menachem Begin, fourth century Georgian historian and controversial

community leader Abatar, writers Isaac Asimov and Isaac Bashevis Singer, composer Irving Berlin, Hollywood mogul Samuel Goldwyn and pianist Vladimir Horowitz.

But the special emphasis is on the 19th century and the Communist period, a result of the researchers being granted access for the first time to Communist party and KGB archives.

Expected to be completed before the end of the century, the project was begun three years ago at the initiative of the Russian academy. The editors are currently seeking sponsors for an English, and later a Hebrew, version.

The Russian academy has specialized for many years in encyclopedic production. "Ironically, it was on August 19, in the midst of the anti-Gorbachev revolution, that we held our first meeting," said Ben-Gurion University Professor Herman Brav-

over, who is chief editor. "I flew to Moscow to meet the initiators but the roads were blocked by hundreds of tanks and we had to hold our discussions on the telephone from private apartments as we watched the tanks closing in on the White House in Moscow," he said this weekend.

The main initiator was academy president Dmitri Minoyev. "After his death, his widow discovered that his maternal grandmother had been Jewish. But the other academy members who pushed for the encyclopedia were non-Jews, apparently wanting to make up for the long years Jews were persecuted and not recognized," Bravover said.

Sir Isaiah Berlin of Oxford University, who as a native of Riga speaks fluent Russian, is chief consultant. The research and writing were sponsored by the Memorial Foundation

for Jewish Culture in New York, and the Israeli Education Ministry is one of the chief sponsors alongside private foundations and contributors. Bravover said, fifty thousand copies have been printed by the Russian academy.

Hundreds of names of Russian Jews who made contributions to humanity in all fields have been saved for posterity through the project, Bravover says.

In fact, he notes, many persons of Jewish descent learned of their background for the first time when contacted by the encyclopedia's researchers as their Jewish descent had not been mentioned during the Communist era.

Following the completion of the biographies, other upcoming volumes will contain expanded articles on all Jewish communities in Russia, Jewish movements and synagogues as well as specific contributions in fields like physics, music or trade.

Family donates daughter's organs for transplant

THE family of a woman who died before she could undergo surgery decided over the weekend to donate her organs—eight plus her bone marrow—for transplants.

"It was a difficult decision but I'm proud of it. My daughter's organs are helping others live. There is no better feeling than this," said Dalia Eliahu, just an hour before doctors at Beer-sheva's Soroka Hospital began removing the organs from her daughter, Ognia Ron, 33, a resident of a kibbutz in the south which declined to be identified.

Ron died on Friday morning, just three weeks after she learned she had a malignant brain tumor.

Yesterday, doctors removed her

heart, lungs, liver, pancreas and a kidney, which were transferred to Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem. Another kidney was sent to Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva. Bone marrow was sent to Sheba Hospital and the corneas went to patients at Soroka.

Ron had been suffering periodically from headaches, which eventually became more painful. Three weeks ago she had tests conducted which showed she was suffering from a brain tumor. It was decided to send her to Germany for brain surgery, and the kibbutz had begun to collect money for the operation. At the end of the week, however, she became ill and her condition quickly deteriorated.

Jarisi elected Nazareth mayor

RAMAZ Jarisi was elected Nazareth mayor by the Nazareth city council on Thursday night. He had been the temporary replacement for the late Nazareth mayor Tawfik Zayyad, who died last month in a car crash.

Jarisi, 43, a mechanical and civil engineer, had been serving as vice mayor since 1979. He has served in a number of positions in fields of engineering and development, and most

recently in education.

His election to mayor was expected because of the stature he enjoys in the municipality.

After his election Thursday, Jarisi said he aimed to continue to develop Nazareth in the framework of the "Nazareth 2000" project.

He also said he would seek to expand the city's infrastructure and cultural activities.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Two foreign workers die in caravan fire

Two Romanian workers died early Friday when their caravan in Kafr Kasim caught fire. Another three workers managed to escape the blaze. Police and the fire department said the fire was caused by a gas leak that might have been ignited by a candle. The workers were known to use candles because they had no electricity in the caravans. *litm*

Three arrested in Nazareth murder

Three brothers from a village near Nazareth were remanded on Friday by Nazareth Magistrate's Court for 10 to 15 days each on suspicion of killing a 36-year-old man. Police said they believe the three stabbed to death Mazan Hijir last Thursday in downtown Nazareth because the district court acquitted the victim of raping their sister, who is also his sister-in-law. They reportedly threatened to kill him after the acquittal. The three denied the charges. *litm*

Arson suspected in Holon industrial zone blaze

Two stores in the Holon industrial zone were completely destroyed in a large fire that broke out early yesterday in a large commercial structure. Police said they suspect the fire was caused by arson. *litm*

'Lebanese drug smugglers can be tried here'

The Haifa District Court on Friday rejected a petition by two Lebanese citizens—arrested by Israeli Police in Lebanon on suspicion of heroin smuggling—who argued an Israeli court could not try them. The two are accused of attempting to smuggle about four kilograms of heroin from Lebanon into Israel on July 21. The lawyer for Elias Asaf, 33, and Ibrahim Khalil, 23, charged that they can't be tried in an Israeli court because they were foreign citizens; kidnapped by Israeli police in Lebanese territory; and brought to stand trial in Israel against their will. However, Judge Eliahu Cohen rejected the argument, saying that while the arrests may have violated Lebanese territorial sovereignty, they could not be used in arguments against the suspects' arrests. *litm*

Winning cards

In Friday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the eight of spades, 10 of hearts, 10 of diamonds and nine of clubs.

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